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M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1872. NO. 200.

SECOND EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Congratulation from the "Times."

LONDON, April 30.—*The Times* this morning, in an editorial upon the present phase of the Alabama claims, congratulates the United States government for "proposing that the liabilities of neutrals shall never extend beyond the direct consequences of the breaches of neutrality."

Claims for Indirect Damages Considered Withdrawn.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, April 29.—I am authorized to say that the British Government considers the claims for indirect damages withdrawn. Gladstone and Earl Granville will compliment President Grant in Parliament for yielding to their demands.

BERLIN, April 29.—It is positively untrue that Bismarck expressed approval of the indirect claims.

Contradictory Reports of the Carlist Insurrection in Spain.

LONDON, April 31.—A special from Bayonne, France, to the *Times* says there have been several encounters between the Insurgents and the government troops in the Basque provinces. In one instance two hundred Imperialists routed twelve hundred Carlists.

Reports are contradictory. It is asserted that the cause of Don Carlos is on the decline, and on the other hand it is reported his prospects are exceedingly bright. Three companies of Imperialist troops were surrounded by a large number of Carlists, but succeeded in breaking through, inflicting a loss of fifteen killed. There has been tremendous decline in prices on the Bourse of Madrid. The extreme Republicans refuse to recognize the authority of Castellar or Figueros because of their discountenance of the insurrection.

MADRID, April 30.—Marshal Serrano has issued a congratulatory proclamation to the loyal people of the provinces of the insurrectionists, the Marshal announces have nearly all been dispersed or defeated.

MADRID, April 30.—Marshal Serrano is advancing on Reales. The Carlists retire as he approaches. The number of insurgents in the Andalusian provinces and in Santander is reposted to be insignificant. The Carlists continue to give in their submissions to the government in various parts of the Kingdom.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LIVERPOOL, April 30.—The strike of the cartmen is spreading. Those now idle are parading the streets, singing songs and cheering. A number of men have come from the country to fill the places of the strikers. No trouble is yet reported. The strike has caused the trade of the city to become dull.

PARIS, April 30.—Gaston, Communist, convicted of participating in the murder of hostages, and sentenced to death, was shot at Satory at six o'clock this morning.

LONDON, April 30.—Lord Chancellor Hatherly entertained Miss Nellie Grant and Hon. R. C. Schenck, American Minister, on Saturday. A large number of distinguished persons were also present, and were introduced to Miss Grant.

The Atlanta Boat Club crew, of New York, have established their headquarters at a private boarding house in Hammersmith, where they will remain until the match with the London crew has been rowed. The Americans were out on the Thames for practice, for the first time, this morning.

George Hughes, brother of Thomas Hughes, is dangerous ill.

PARIS, April 30.—The Swiss Government, having demonstrated against the maintenance of the passport system with regard to Switzerland, while it is abandoned for England and Belgium, orders have been received that passports will no longer be required from travelers to and from Switzerland.

M. Edmond About announces the severance of his editorial connection with *Le Xx Siecle* newspaper. He becomes editor in chief of the new *Journal Le Dix Neuvieme Siecle*.

The report of the Commission on Capitulations having criticised with severity the part taken by General Wimpffen in the surrender at Sedan, the General replies protesting against the censure of the Commission as unjust, and requesting that he be retired from the army.

BERLIN, April 30.—The Rhine is now crossed by eight pontoon bridges, which connect Alsace with the Grand Duchy of Baden.

Marine News.

MOVILLE, April 30.—The steamship Germany, from Portland, Me., for Liverpool, has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, April 30.—Consols 93¾. American bonds 5-20s of '62, 90¾; 5-20s of '65, 91¾; 5-20s of '67, 92; 10-40s, 89¾.

PARIS, April 30.—Rentes 54 francs 45 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, April 30.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 11d. Red winter wheat 11s 10d; red spring 11s 9d@11s 9d.

MEXICO.

Mexicans Fleeing to Texas—Serious Disturbances at Brownsville.

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, April 30.—The city is full of refugees of all classes from Mexico. Every house is full and families are still crossing from Matamoras. The streets are thronged with women and children coming here for safety. Many prominent persons, Mexican and foreign, sent beyond the lines by General Escoballas, commanding in Matamoras, have come here. Numbers of revolutionist sympathizers are here, and some deserters from both the Government and revolutionary forces. Last night one of Cortina's lieutenants created disturbance in the Market Place, when the police attempted to arrest him, and was thrown upon by roughs, who exchanged some thirty shots with the police. One policeman was seriously wounded. The citizens have organized a military company under the command of Col. John Ford to patrol the streets. Gen. McCook's entire force at Fort Brown is occupied in guarding the river line, upon the observance of the neutrality laws. In the event of either party at Matamoras being defeated, the fugees will seek safety on this side, and increase the already disorderly element here, which will demand the utmost vigilance of the military and civil authorities here to keep them in subjection.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 30, 1872.

THE STOKES CASE ON.

The case of Edward S. Stokes came up before Judge Cardozo this morning. A bill of exceptions was filed by defendant's counsel against the validity of the indictment, whereupon counsel asked a stay of proceedings. The Judge denied the motion, and the stay of proceedings was refused. The counsel then asked me to put in a plea. The district attorney consented and the case was adjourned till to-morrow.

NEWS NOTES.

Judge Bedford overruled the motion to quash the indictments in the case against Vogt, the alleged Belgian murderer.

Col. Jerome B. Fellows was tendered and accepted the colonelship of the Ninth Regiment, vacant by the death of Fisk.

The reported return of Conklin, defaulting cashier of the Market Savings Bank, is unfounded.

The Bay flour mills, in Brooklyn, was damaged $5,000 by fire last night. Insured for 5,000.

Early this morning three men in a wagon filled with milk cans drove to Jno. M. Stearns's factory, 213 East Forty-second street. They then knocked at the office door, which was opened by the porter, Mike Sherry, and while he was engaged in conversation another struck him on the head with a club and he fell insensible. He was then bound and gagged and $600 worth of silks stolen. No arrests.

Arrived, steamship Scotia, from Liverpool.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

Three hundred and twenty-seven workmen were discharged from the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., yesterday, from lack of funds.

Governor Hoffman, in his message vetoing the new charter for New York city, seriously questions the constitutionality of the cumulative plan of voting, provided for in the charter and says many of the ablest lawyers in the State are convinced that it is unconstitutional. He also objects to the placing of large powers in the hands of a board, subject to no authority save that of the Common Council. The veto was sustained the veto by a vote of 37 to 80.

The City of Duluth, Wis., was startled by a heavy explosions on Monday night in the section of Superior City, which were found have resulted from an attempt to destroy the new Aikey building to cut off the waters of Lake River from its machine shops. A considerable portion of the work was blown to pieces. Citizens of Duluth accuse the people of Superior City of the act, though the actual perpetrators have not yet been discovered.

Monday afternoon about two o'clock five men, mounted on horses, dashed into the town of Columbia, Adair county, Kentucky, stopped and dismounted at the Deposit Bank, and each of them with pistols in their hands held the horses, while the other three with drawn revolvers entered the bank and demanded the keys of the safe. The cashier refusing to unlock the safe, one of the accomplices shot him dead. The party then pillaged the bank of all the money on one side of the safe, which they could not open. The villians then mounted and fled, but are being hotly pursued by citizens, and their capture is considered certain.

Governor Noyes, of Ohio, yesterday appointed J. R. Cockerill, of Adams county, D. A. Bissell, of Pomeroy, and R. L. Tye, of Marietta, commissioners to re-examine and classify the Morgan raid claims according to the decision of the recent law.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30, 1872.

SENATE.

The House amendments to the Texas Pacific Railroad bill were concurred in.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the deficiency bill. The pending question was on the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Morrill's amendment restricting the jurisdiction of claims in suits for value of captured or abandoned property to cases commenced two years after the suppression of the rebellion, claimants proving affirmatively that they never gave aid or comfort to the rebellion, was rejected. The motion to lay on the table was rejected—yeas 25, nays 2.

The vote on reconsidering was then taken as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Boreman, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Corbett, Craggin, Ferry, (of Michigan), Flanagin, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamlin, Howe, Morrill, (of Maine), Morrill, (of Vermont), Morton, Nye, Patterson, Ramsey, Scott, Sherman, Stockton, Wright—26.

Nays—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Casserly, Clayton, Cole, Davis, (of West Virginia), Ferry, (of Connecticut), Hamilton, (of Maryland), Harlan, Hill, Johnston, Kelly, Norwood, Pomeroy, Pool, Vickers, Rice, Sanlsbury, Sawyer, Spencer, Sprague, Stevenson, Stockton, Trumbull, West—26.

The Vice President voted in the affirmative, so the motion to reconsider was agreed to.

The question was then on agreeing to Mr. Morrill's amendment, and it was adopted—27 to 26, the Vice-President giving the casting vote in the affirmative. The deficiency bill was then passed.

The tariff bill was then taken up.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS addressed the House. He said he was in favor of the pending bill with certain amendments.

Mr. BECK followed, in a speech in support of the bill. He favored the retention of taxation on whisky, tobacco and stamps, also the retention of the income tax.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, and presented tables to show what the programme of the Democratic members of the Committee of Ways and Means is in regard to tariff.

Mr. DAWES inquired of Mr. Brooks whether it was his intention and that of his two Democratic associates on the Ways and Means Committee (Beck and Kerr) to support the bill?

Mr. BROOKS.—Whenever you propose a reduction in taxation pop up anywhere we will go for it.

Mr. DAWES—I want to know whether you will support this bill?

Mr. BROOKS—When ever you propose a reduction of forty per cent. on taxation we will go for it, hand and foot. When you propose a reduction of only ten per cent. we will vote for it also. We intend to vote for every available reduction of tariff everywhere.

Mr. DAWES—Do you propose to vote for this bill?

Mr. BROOKS—Let me ask the gentleman from Massachusetts whether he intends to vote for the bill he reported?

Mr. DAWES repeated his question.

Mr. BROOKS—We do intend to vote for it. And now will the gentleman from Massachusetts say that he will vote for it?

Mr. DAWES—I do not intend to vote for it in its present shape; and unless it be amended in some important particulars, I will vote against it.

Mr. BROOKS—Does the gentleman think it right to report a bill which he does not intend to support?

Mr. DAWES—I reported it in accordance with my public duties, and with the express permission, as I stated before the House, that I dissented most emphatically from the essential provisions of the bill.

Mr. KELLY (of Pennsylvania)—I would like to inquire whether anybody is responsible for this bill? [Laughter.] Whose bill is it?

Mr. BROOKS—I do not think the Speaker could have made a fairer possible Committee of Ways and Means if he had tried—four and a half on each side. [Laughter.] Mr. Brooks went on to say that by his experience in the Committee of Ways and Means he had been almost educated up to the point of being a free trader.

Mr. McNEELY took a position for free trade and direct taxation. The direct tax which he proposed was a not a direct tax on real estate alone, but on all property, on everything the value of which is measured by money. He would abolish all tariff and internal revenue laws, including taxation on spirits and tobacco. He argued that the tax on spirits was a peculiar hardship on the Southern Illinois which had last year paid a tax of over $10,000,000 on spirits, being nearly a third of the entire revenue from that source.

At the close of Mr. McNeely's remarks the Committee rose.

Mr. MAYNARD, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill providing for the issue of United States bonds in cases of bonds destroyed or defaced without default on part of the owners, under such rules and restrictions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Passed.

The session of to-morrow evening was set apart for business of the Committee on Territories.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Hay, of Ill.; Coburn, Cox, Campbell and Finkelnburg a Committee to attend the National Sharp Shooters' festival at Highland, Illinois, on the 19th of May next.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill to encourage the planting of trees and for the preservation of woods on the public domain came up, and after debate was rejected—81 to 88.

The tariff bill was then taken up.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS addressed the House. He said he was in favor of the pending bill with certain amendments.

Mr. BECK followed, in a speech in support of the bill. He favored the retention of taxation on whisky, tobacco and stamps, also the retention of the income tax.

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Adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The lowest barometer will continue moving eastwardly from Lake Superior into Canada; brisk and probably high westerly winds will prevail over the upper lakes region and extend to the lower lakes region during tonight and on Wednesday morning; cloudy and threatening weather, with rain, will probably extend over the southern and middle States during to-night, and over New England on Wednesday; rising barometer, northwesterly winds and clearing weather will prevail over the upper lakes region, and in the Ohio Valley. Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Chicago and Grand Haven.

A LETTER from Warwickshire, England, tells a pitiful tale. The writer says: "The men of South Warwickshire have opened their eyes, and seen that twelve shillings a week, with a few shillings more in harvest-time, do not constitute a wage sufficient for a free man, even when added to by blankets, soup and strips of land called allotments, bestowed out of the condescending charity of some great landed potentate. There is no exaggeration for the sake of effect in this statement of the laborers' wage in South Warwickshire. I have visited family after family to hear the same story of bread and an onion, of a red herring divided into half a dozen portions, of pig's meat, of a few measly potatoes, and a scrap of not less measly bacon, for dinner; of 'water bewitched,' of dry bread, of a morsel of drippings for breakfast, of potatoes, of "tea-kettle broth," of messes of green stuff from out the hedges for supper."

POLITICAL.

BY MAIL.

All the Cincinnati correspondents have about the same story to tell, and as the meeting approaches what they say diminishes in importance. Now and then, however, an interesting fact is let out or speculation indulged in. For instance, the correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says the "first danger of the Convention will arise from the exuberance and excess of intellect and individualism in it," which, to say the least, is modest. The "next disadvantage" is quite another kind. The writer says:

"I am bound with the same frankness to state, it is the probable advent here of some people who ought to be over at Philadelphia, scrambling for Grant's bitter apples. Men like A. K. McClure, Reuben E. Fenton and Henry C. Warmoth, have no natural and fitting connection with this movement, and will come here to play tricks with it, and make it subserve interests utterly at variance with the original proposition for the Convention, which was reform in the manner of taxation, in office getting, and in office holding. Some may congratulate ourselves that we have so few of these old professionals, and when they discover the unorganic nature of this reform school, even these few will probably depart to undertake new intrigues."

This is hard on the "bridge-burner" and his associates, considering that the Colonel avowed his purpose in going to Cincinnati was to "see some honest men." They didn't like him, and are not pleased that he came.

The Chicago *Times*, dispatch tells something of this kind:

"The trains to-day have brought large accessions to the political elements now rapidly congregating. A Trumbull delegation from Springfield got an appearance. These gentlemen pretend that an enormous accession of Trumbull men from the Springfield region will be here on Monday. They were amazed to discover that all the Trumbull forces they had expected to find here were Adams men, whereat the Democratic squad swore violently that it was not the feast to which they had invited themselves, and that if Adams should be nominated they would go home and make it their particular business to raise hell."

As to the "crowds" not present the New York *Times* dispatch says:

"There have been some arrivals to-day, but the 'great crowd' is still in the future. So marked is the want of this "crowd," that it has been generally remarked to-day that the newspaper correspondents seem to outnumber the so-called delegates. Of these latter there are not over two hundred and fifty or three hundred yet here, and although the number will be largely increased to-morrow and Tuesday, it is now evident that, numerically, the show is to fail far below the expectation, or at least the promises of its originators. Altogether, there may be a couple of thousand strangers here by Tuesday, and a more motley gang of disappointed self-seekers were never before congregated together."

This was Sunday evening, when it was known that no great number were on their way, at least not from the East. Of the kind of persons present the Chicago *Tribune* correspondent gives us this inkling:

"The party is full of Democrats from all parts of the country. Great numbers of editors, Congressmen, and political suggestors are here, and they are all emphatic that Mr. Davis should be nominated for Vice-President."

The New York *Tribune* shakes its fingers threateningly at the Convention thus:

"We judge from the dispatches that a very considerable proportion of the free traders who are mustered so strongly at Cincinnati, have no purpose whatever to put a free trade plank in the platform of the Liberal Convention. Should they carry their point, we shall have increased respect for their courage, but little for their sagacity. Any platform in such a case we trust they will use no ambiguous phrases, but set forth the exact meaning in words that will not bear two interpretations. Such a course will be the most likely to win votes in the off-year election. If free traders choose to draw a line now, it is their clear right to do so. Their policy will probably be adopted by the Convention. We shall sorely needs and imperatively demands is reform in the administration of the Government. This is not to be attained by combinations of worn out political hacks, or by the nomination of some candidate for President who may suit their peculiar wants and views. The *Tribune* has no candidate. It asks for no particular man, but does ask for our right choice of some man whose name shall symbolize the national movement for reform. If the Cincinnati Convention gives us this, it is a success. If, instead, it gives us the nomination of politicians, it is not only a failure but a farce. The eyes of the whole country to-day is on Cincinnati, and they may be sure somewhere else, unless Cincinnati seize its opportunity. We ask from that Convention a candidate whose name shall be itself a platform."

Yesterday's Cincinnati papers are wholly devoted to Convention matters. The *Commercial* says that the lively row begun several days ago in the ranks of the Illinois delegation, was progressing finely, and gave promise of much warmth, adding that the Davis men were the day before busily engaged in telegraphing to various points in Illinois, urging the friends of the Judge to send men on, no matter whether they were Democrats or Republicans, and their expenses would be paid. The *Commercial* was informed that free passes were being scattered about for those who would come to roar for Davis, and says: "The Davis men many nominate their candidate by the impudence and lung power, and his nomination will end the re-election of Grant certain." It further says that the people propose to consider the Cincinnati Convention on its merits. They are not ready to sustain its candidates or its platform, unless they are genuine and fair to the high occasion. The old and odious tactics of played-out politicians will not avail here."

The tariff question has been made the subject of much earnest discussion. It is said to have been generally conceded that there ought to be such a compromise on the tariff question as to reconcile all parties, and it was said that Mr. Greeley's name figured not a little in the way. The prevalent feeling seemed to be in favor of leaving the question to the Congressional Districts for their dictum.

The *Enquirer* says there has been a sudden depression of Adams stock, followed by a corresponding rise. Greeley stock, it is believed now that Mr. Greeley will be a very formidable man, and if he will only consent to drop his tariff notions for the nonce, there is a chance for his nomination." Elsewhere, however, the same paper remarks that if a tariff plank is attempted to be introduced into the platform and the convention "undertakes to trifle with questions which have no business in such connection, it might as well "go to bed" over its doors. The object of this movement is to reform the Republican party and save the country by turning out the Grant administration."

The *Enquirer* again assures the convention that if they act in a liberal spirit they can rely upon the loyal co-operation, almost as one man, of the great Democratic masses, and says: "The Democracy, in consideration of the part which they are expected to sustain in this canvass, have a right to request that the candidate selected shall not be unknown or obscure men, or men not known beyond the limits of the States from which they are taken, but that they shall be what is considered first-class statesmen."

The *Times and Chronicle* says an opposition is developing that may in the end culminate in the rejection of Adams as the Liberal candidate, and the putting forward of Trumbull or Gratz Brown. The Adams letter, though at first of little import, has manifestly done its work in a manner not counted upon by the friends of that gentleman. Ex-Senator Pugh declares emphatically that he will vote for Grant before Adams.

The Chicago *Tribune* declares that if Davis is nominated the movement will be a disastrous and foredoomed failure. "If anything were wanting to stamp it with popular disapprobation, and to insure its defeat, it would be furnished by evidence showing that it was a put-up job, having its origin a year or two before the said reform movement began, and now sought to be smuggled from its own birth-place to a foreign nest."

Referring to the same subject, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says the doings of the Convention are interesting to Democrats only so far as they enable them to meet the Liberalism of the country on an equal footing for the purpose of genuine union and reform, and adds:

"The country, it says, expects a genuine thing or nothing of the Cincinnati Convention. Now, a genuine thing needs no explanation. It shows what it is on its face. So does a contrivance, otherwise, a 'ring.' Ordinarily, this latter is in vogue with our politicians. But it will not do for this occasion. We seriously counsel the controllers of the Liberal movement against it if they would win."

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* telegraphs the following statement: "Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, feels authorized to say that if Davis is nominated Chief Justice Chase will come out in an open letter against him and in favor of Grant. If he is not nominated, his friends will make a big row—so there is likely to be a row anyhow."

THE light wines of Switzerland have generally been regarded as rather innocuous, but now the Rev. J. L. Corning, as the result of his own observation, is quite sure that the majority of the Swissmen are poisoned with alcohol. "Just imagine," he says, "nine-tenths of the farms in Orange or Dutchess county turned into apple orchards, and hard cider to become about as common and as cheap as Croton water, and you have very much such a state of things as prevails in Switzerland. The universal guzzling and tippling habits of the people are shortening their lives." The statement is the more worthy of attention because until recently Mr. Corning has held opposite views.

FIRST EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Tea and Coffee Bill Passed.

AMENDED TO TAKE EFFECT JULY 1st.

The Tariff Question Virtually Settled

BOUTWELL AGAINST THE STEAMBOAT BILL.

Texas Pacific Railroad Bill Passed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30, 1872.

Secretary Boutwell Opposes the Steamboat Bill.

The Secretary of the Treasury has replied to the note of the Senate Committee of Commerce, asking for his views upon the new steamboat bill. The Secretary takes very strong ground against the bill, and deprecates any further legislation; but in case Congress insists upon amending the law of 1871, the Secretary recommends that it be so changed as to give him sole power in the appointment of Supervising Inspectors General, instead of leaving it in the hands of the President and Senate, and that the Secretary shall have power to convene the Board of Inspectors at Washington or elsewhere whenever he chooses to frame new rules, under the law as it now stands; that these rules shall then be subject to review by the Secretary, and approval, rejection or amendment by him.

Texas Pacific Railroad.

The House amendments to the Texas Pacific Railroad bill passed the Senate to-day. Arrangements for the construction of the road have already begun, and the intention of Col. Thomas Scott and his associates is to push it forward with the greatest possible speed. The services of General Granville M. Dodge, who built the Union Pacific, have been secured as chief engineer, and he, with a number of others engaged in the enterprise, leave to-night for Texas to take preliminary steps to organize the work. It is now expected that a full working force will be on the line of the road early in the fall, and that two or three hundred miles will be completed by spring of next year. The work will be pressed from four different points.

The Tariff Question Essentially Settled.

The Senate Committee on Finance this morning discussed the internal revenue bill now pending in the House in order to expedite action when it shall come to them from the latter body. The conclusion appears to be generally accepted that the tariff controversy is essentially settled by the passage of the free tea and coffee bill by the Senate, and that the real business of the remainder of the session will be the adjustment of the internal revenue. The Finance Committee are understood to favor a reduction of the tax on spirits in the bill now before the House, and that if the uniform rate shall be insisted on will demand that not less than twenty-four cents per pound be levied.

Claim of Commissioner Douglass.

The House Committee on Claims propose to send a sub-committee of three to Erie, Pa., to take testimony concerning the claim of Commissioner Douglass's Government.

Another Bridge Bill.

The House Committee of Commerce to-day agreed to a bill providing for a bridge over the Mississippi at Warsaw, Illinois, the terminus of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad.

A Democrat Defines His Position.

Judge Van Trump, of Ohio, whose views regarding the pending Convention are different from many of his associates, gives the following as his position: first, in favor of a National Democratic Convention and nomination of a straight Democratic ticket; second, in the event that such Democratic Convention shall select an independent candidate, then he is decidedly in favor of Judge Davis over all others named. There are from twenty-five to thirty delegates pledged to the Judge who stand square with him on this proposition.

The Report About Hall's Arctic Expedition Discredited.

The Navy Department has not only received no official dispatches from Capt. Hall confirmatory of the recently published accounts of the discovery of his party, but does not expects none. The entire report, as given in the published letter from St. John, is discredited at the department as a pure invention and fabrication. The statements of the appearance of meteors and other astronomical phenomena as proved by the records of the naval observatory in this city to be entirely unfounded, and the continuance of the solar light during the entire night of February 14th is at the high latitude of the expedition impossible.

Depredations on the Texan Border.

The Grand Jury of Ridalgo county, Texas, has taken much testimony concerning robberies and marauding by Mexican desperadoes. This information is sent to the Department of Justice by Judge Russell, of the United States District Court, coupled with the expression of opinion that the Mexican officials are responsible for many of the outrages.

Will be Concurred In.

It is now understood that the House will move to go to the Speaker's table to-morrow for the purpose of reaching the Senate free tea and coffee bill, which goes back to the House on account of the amendment fixing the date when the bill shall take effect. The Speaker's table is now clear of House bills with Senate amendments, which does away with the necessity of a Conference, and the chances are that the bill will be concurred in by the House by a large majority.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30, 1872.

THE POOR RAILROADS.

The following are the railroad companies included in Gen. Negley's bill re-imbursing them for alleged loss and interruption in carrying soldiers at two cents a mile during the war:

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Michigan Central, Chicago and Northwestern, Ohio and Mississippi, Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Missouri, Chicago and Rock Island, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Hannibal and St. Joseph, Kansas City and Council Bluffs, Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw, Toledo and Wabash, Northern Railroad of New Hampshire, and Old Colony and Newport.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Cabinet session was of very short duration to-day. No extraordinary business was under consideration.

Special orders from the War Department direct superintendents of the recruiting service to send over one hundred and eighty men to the department of the Platte.

The amount of United States currency of all kinds outstanding at this date is $401,590,273.

GEN. NEGLEY'S RAILROAD BILL.

The bill introduced in the House yesterday by General Negley, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary, is in effect a demand from the managers of fourteen different railroads that they be paid the difference between full passenger fare and the rate of two cents per mile allowed by the Government during the war for transportation of troops.

THE NEW RUSSIAN MINISTER PRESENTED.

To-day the Secretary of State introduced to the President Chevelier Baron D'OffenBerg, sent by his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, on an extraordinary mission to the United States. The usual formalities were observed.

THE BRITISH COUNTER CASE.

A number of copies of the British counter case were received at the British Legation yesterday, and six of them given to the Department of State. There was a good deal of talk among members of the House of Representatives to-day, several of the most prominent of them expressing the belief, from information received, that considerable consequential damages are to be abandoned.

IN THE INTEREST OF SWISS IMMIGRANTS.

Dr. William Zoos, member of the National Council of Switzerland, called on the Chief of Bureau Statistics to-day, in company with John Hitz, consul general, bringing a letter of introduction from Hon. Horace Rublee, United States minister resident in that Republic. Dr. Zoos visits this country for the purpose of ascertaining the most favorable localities for Swiss settlers, and to secure them from imposition on reaching and establishing themselves in their new homes. The Doctor will visit Virginia and other Middle and Western States.

DAVIS KEPT POSTED.

Justice Davis has been in receipt to-day of numerous telegrams from Cincinnati advising him of the progress of political affairs.

REPORT ON THE ARMS QUESTION.

The Senate Arms Committee will meet next Monday. Senator Hamlin is preparing the report and Senator Stevenson will present a paper embodying his views as the minority of the Committee.

For Clerk of Courts.

Among the candidates who aspire to the office of Clerk of Courts, is Mr. Joseph R. Oxley, Clerk of the select branch of Allegheny Councils for the past three years, for some considerable time, and has been gaining strength daily, until his prospects now are quite flattering. He has filled a number of offices in Allegheny for many years past, and has proved himself to be faithful in the performance of all the duties devolving upon him, as shown from his past career. No better man could be secured for the position than Mr. Oxley, and the citizens may rest assured that if elected, he will render entire satisfaction. His card appears in another column.

Early yesterday morning an old woman who was evidently insane was picked up on the street and taken to the Central Station House. She answered perfectly the description in an advertisement of an insane woman who had run away from the home on the South Side. Officers visited the friends of the woman advertised, and satisfied themselves that she was the one in the station house. Her friends took charge of her.

THE ORGANIC LAW.

Hon. Francis Jordan on "Constitutional Amendments."

The Hon. Francis Jordan, Secretary of the Commonwealth, lectured last evening, in the District Court Room, before the Pittsburgh Law Association, on the important subject of "Constitutional Amendments." Some two months ago Mr. Jordan, by invitation, delivered a lecture before the Social Science Association of Philadelphia, on "The amendments which should be made to the State Constitution by the convention about to be called," and handled his subject in a manner which elicited warm commendation, and caused his paper to be widely published throughout the State. It was given in these columns, in full, soon after its delivery; and the various amendments suggested therein, with the arguments advanced in their support, have not only awakened fresh inquiry but will doubtless materially assist those who are to take part in the forthcoming Convention.

The Court room was crowded with members of the bar, and others. The speaker was introduced by J. S. Murray, Esq., President of the Association. Col. Jordan said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen—A few preliminary observations would seem to be in place. The lecture I am about to read was written at the special request of the Social Science Association of Philadelphia, and in the preparation of it I was embarrassed by the fact that a full statement of my views had recently been published on special legislation, regarded by me as the most important branch of the subject. The form of the request, also, was calculated to confine me to the line of treatment indicated, and to preclude a discussion of sundry controverted questions of general interest. Notwithstanding this condition of affairs the lecture was extensively published in the newspapers of the State; and hence my increased embarrassment in receipt of the invitation from this association to repeat the lecture. I am also inexperienced as a lecturer to feel comfortable in repeating the same thing, and yet my other duties have been such as to make the preparation of a new lecture impossible. With this explanation I proceed to the reading of the production, having added only a thirteenth proposition to the twelve heretofore recommended.

Mr. Jordan, after having delivered the address as published in these columns, concluded as follows:

XIII. Some further guarantees against fraud and peculation must be incorporated into our organic law.

We live in a mercenary age. The besetting sin of our day is covetousness, and especially as manifested in the making haste to be rich. This is a corrupt fountain, whose streams pervade the land throughout the whole body politic. Robbery by violence is not more frequent than heretofore, in proportion to our population; but embezzlement, peculation, and all the varied forms of fraud, meet us everywhere. Men and officials who have been implicitly trusted for years, and who have grown gray in honorable service, are suddenly discovered to be swindlers and thieves. Others by great efforts and most plausible professions, push their way into office and places of trust and responsibility, not to serve the public or others interested, but to enrich themselves. And rising politicians do not scruple to stuff the ballot box, or falsely personate an honest voter for a consideration, and thus pollute, undermine and destroy the most sacred rights of the individual citizen, and the vital and essential principles of Republican government. Any convention which fails to take cognizance of these evils, and to provide safeguards against them, would be justly regarded as a lamentable failure. Let the indignant voice of outraged public virtue be heard in Convention assembled in the fundamental law and let all forms of dishonesty be branded as with the mark of Cain. All frauds at elections should be punished by disfranchisement of the perpetrators, and all embezzlements and peculations should hereafter exclude the wrong doer from all offices or posts of honor, trust or profit.

I am aware it is contended by some that men cannot be made honest by act of Assembly, or by the more solemn enactments of constitutional conventions; but this is doubtless an unsound proposition: but it does not meet the whole case; for will it justify our failure to do what we can. Adequate penalties and a high moral sentiment, of every code, and taking human nature as we find it, those who control the government no other way must be persuaded by the servers of the law.

It is proposed, also, to remove temptation from the way of bad men, for example, corporations have no longer votes to cast for the office of State Treasurer, money, or other reward, will no longer be offered as a consideration therefor and with their jurisdiction over private and special legislation shall have been taken away, none will be found to tempt them from the paths of rectitude with mercenary inducements.

At the conclusion of the lecture, which was attentively listened to throughout, a vote of thanks was returned to Col. Jordan for the lecture. Hon. Jere Bigham was called upon and read some portion of his late address on "Constitutional Reform." After interesting remarks by Messrs. Bigham and Hall, a resolution was passed, inviting the gentlemen to address the Association on an evening of next week. The resolution passed and the assemblage adjourned.

YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting—Work of the Society the Past Year

The annual meeting of the Young Men's Bible Society was held Monday evening, at the rooms of the Christian Association, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, and was largely attended.

David Robinson, Esq., presided, and W. J. Sawyer acted as Secretary.

Professor L. H. Eaton, Corresponding Secretary, then read a report, giving an interesting history of the Society's operations for the past year.

The following is an abstract of this report:

The work of our Society is to collect money for the purchase of Bibles, and to show them where they supply them, and perform as much missionary work as possible within the limits of Allegheny county. Our agent has given special attention to the missionary feature of the work during the past year, and he considers it a leading feature in the work of the Society. He did more work during the past year, and he considers it a leading feature in the work of the Society. He did more work during the past year, and he considers it a leading feature in the work of the Society. He did more work during the past year, and he considers it a leading feature in the work of the Society. He did more work during the past year, and he considers it a leading feature in the work of the Society. He did more work during the past year, and he considers it a leading feature in the work of the Society. He did more work during the past year, and he considers it a leading feature in the work of the Society. He did more work during the past year, and he considers it a leading feature in the work of the Society. He did more work during the past year, and he considers it a leading feature in the work of the Society. He did more work during the past year, and he considers it a leading fe

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1872.

THE "crowd" destined for Cincinnati has not yet made its appearance by this route. Yesterday, which was to have been the great day, there was a decrease of twenty-seven passengers for Cincinnati as compared with the corresponding day last week. Since last Thursday there has been a total increase of Cincinnati passengers, compared with the corresponding period of the week previous of just forty persons. These are worth columns of talk.

THIS is May-day—"the sweetest, merriest day," says one of the English poets, "of all the glad new year." If any of the baker's dozen or so of the Liberal Republican candidates for the Cincinnati nomination ever read poetry—as it is to be hoped they do—they should peruse TENNYSON'S beautiful ballad "The May Queen." It is probable that each of these gentlemen hopes to be chosen over his competitors, just as the fond, foolish-hearted lass in the poem could not sleep because of her delicious longing that she might be selected "Queen of the May." There are two parts to the poem, and the second is sad as the first is delightful. "I shall not see the sun rise up upon the glad New Year," moaned poor Queen of the May as she lay a-dying on New Year's eve. "I have been wild and wayward," sobbed she to her mother, confessing that it was best her young dreams had never come to pass. It is altogether a beautiful and touching story; and we trust Messrs. TRUMBULL, BROWN, DAVIS PALMER, GREELEY, *et id genus omne*, will get together and read it.

REMARKING, a day or two ago, on the barefaced fabrications of the correspondents of not a few Liberal Republican newspapers concerning the alleged sympathy of certain prominent citizens of Pennsylvania with the Cincinnati movement, we said it was likely that similar unwarrantable liberties had been taken with the names of representative Republicans in other States. That this is the case the sharp, remonstrative letters of indignant disavowal from a number of public men in various parts of the country, which we find in our exchanges, show. The invariable tenor of these communications is that the writers never gave any one permission to use their names, that they know of no wrongs in the Republican party which it is not able and willing itself to right, and that they have no sympathy with any movement calculated to weaken or destroy the party for the sake of gratifying the discontent of a few mistaken or designing members of it. The end of a movement which thus starts out by endeavoring to obtain character and credit under false pretenses may be foretold without the gift of prophecy.

IT seems probable that the local option laws of late passed in various States will turn out to be failures. The Supreme Court of Iowa has pronounced the optive law recently enacted in that State to be unconstitutional, on the ground that the Legislature has no authority to delegate the law-making power, and that to endeavor by a popular vote to outlaw a traffic which otherwise would be legal, is simply an attempt at nullification. In this State, too, the question of the constitutionality of the law has been decided adversely by the presiding Judge of the Cumberland County Court; and we observe now that the matter is also being tested in the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas, and it is thought will be declared unconstitutional by the Court on the ground that the Legislature, in passing the law, overstepped its power in attempting an delegate authority which belonged to itself alone to a body of men unknown in the Constitution. Whatever may be the ruling in this particular instance, the case is to be carried to the Supreme Court, whose decision will of course close all controversy respecting the matter.

ONE of the resolutions of the Cincinnati platform will probably declare outspokenly against any further employment of Federal force for suppressing lawlessness in the Southern States, upon the ground that to the authorities of the States themselves belong the duty and the prerogative of maintaining peace within their several borders. It is, therefore, to be hoped that by the time the Committee on Resolutions is ready to report, the bloody disturbances which are at present convulsing the "Liberal" State of Missouri may also be reported as effectually quelled by GRATZ BROWN, the Governor of that State, and the chief cook of the political hotch-potch now in process of concoction at Cincinnati. According to the statements which reach us by telegraph, the authorities of the disturbed regions are utterly powerless to enforce the law; there is a perfect reign of terror; the lives and property of the people are completely at the mercy of the mob; nothing but a resort to military force, it is reported, will be able to preserve peace and bring the assassins to justice; and—knowing this—Governor BROWN has dispatched a single company of militia to contend against an armed organization numbering between one and two thousand armed desperadoes. These facts constitute their own most forcible comment, and it is to be hoped that some member of the Convention may set himself to see that, in the adoption of the anti-Federal interference with the domestic affairs of the States resolution, the subject is not ignored.

THOUGH the sensational statement of the London *Daily Telegraph* concerning the relations between France and Germany has not been confirmed—has, indeed, been flatly contradicted by authority—it yet appears that there may have been some slight grounds for anxiety on the subject to which the *Telegraph's* statement referred. As an item in contemporary history, it deserves to be mentioned that the passage in THIERS's speech, regarding the military reorganization of France, seems to have caused some unpleasant feeling at Berlin; a feeling which the German Chancellor probably expressed in an official way to the French Government. When the National Assembly, after its vacation, met again, one of the President's first acts was to request the Assembly "to adjourn the debate on the reorganization of the army for grave political reasons." There can be no doubt that these reasons were suggested by a communication on the subject from BISMARCK. It is, however, almost equally certain that the German remonstrance or representation was couched in mild and conciliatory terms, and therefore afforded no warrant for the alarming statement to which the London journal gave circulation. The Assembly assented to M. THIERS's wish so far only as to resolve to postpone the discussion of the military question until after the consideration of "a plan for a Council of State."

THE recent production at a leading New York theater of a sensational play called "Black Friday," in which a number of the principal personages and incidents connected with that memorable day and with its subsequent issues down to and including the death of FISK, is made the occasion of much deserved reprobation on the part of the metropolitan press. It is held, and justly, that the theater is only worth preserving when it is kept pure, and that if its continuance involves that sort of uncleanness which perverts the taste and degrades the morals of a people, it ought to be abolished from among the social institutions of the age. But, singularly enough, it does not appear once to strike the censors that the strictures which they apply to the play have equal reference to the newspapers that day after day vied with each other as to which should dish up to the public in most enticing form the identical "devil's broth" (as the *Tribune* calls it) of which the drama is composed. The scenes, the sentiments, the situations, the actors, were all given in the newspapers with the most careful elaboration and circumstantiality, and if—which we do not doubt—the play "violates every fine instinct of humanity," what is to be said of that standard of journalistic morality which gave the same facts, language, portraits and results to the public, and prided itself on its enterprise in having done so? Or is there one standard of morality for the stage and another for the press? By all means make the theater a place where clean-thoughted men may take their wives and daughters; but also have a care as to the character of the newspaper which they read at the breakfast table.

SOME curious revelations are made by the census with regard to the possible political influence which certain fractional votes, largely controlled by the sentiment of race or nationality, may exert on the coming Presidential election. The total colored population of the country is 4,835,106, which, calculating one in six as the average voting ratio, gives a total of about 806,000 voters, of whom somewhat over 55,000 are in the Northern or former free States, and nearly 50,000 in the former border States of Delaware, Maryland, Missouri and West Virginia. In those States on which political students regard the contest as probably hanging, the colored vote is as follows; New York, 8,112; New Jersey, 5,900; Ohio, 10,535; Pennsylvania, 19,882; Illinois, 4,793; Indiana, 4,699; Missouri, 19,078. It is of course safe to assume that nearly the whole of this colored vote will be cast for the nominee of the Philadelphia Covention. The total Irish population is 1,838,678, which gives 276,440 voters, of whom New York has 88,000; our own State, 40,000; New Jersey, 14,000; Ohio, 12,000; and Illinois, 20,000. The total German born population is stated at 1,679,025, which gives a voting population of 279,837. Of these Illinois has 34,125; Indiana, 13,011; Missouri, 20,603; New Jersey, 9,168; New York, 52,814; Ohio, 30,181; Pennsylvania, 26,708, and West Virginia a little upward of a thousand. The majority of these votes will naturally be cast for the Democracy. The Welsh population numbers 71,904, with 11,984 votes, of which Illinois has 3,146; New York, 7,856; Pennsylvania, 27,633; and Ohio, 12,939. This class of citizens has heretofore been strongly Republican. There is a Scandinavian population of 206,356, with a vote of 34,126, divided principally between Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The Swiss population numbers 75,994, or 12,257 voters, of whom Illinois has 1,467; New York, 1,218; Ohio, 2,121, and Pennsylvania, 1,111. These figures form an interesting study for political arithmeticians in estimating the probabilities of the forthcoming Presidential campaign.

MR. GREELEY AS A REVOLTER.

That Mr. GREELEY did not like Mr. LINCOLN, and was in the habit of saying so; that in 1864 he was actually opposed to him, doubted the wisdom of renominating him, and favored CHASE, has been well known; but that he intrigued for the withdrawal of LINCOLN after he was renominated and the canvass with M'CLELLAN as the peace-at-any-price candidate on the other side had well progressed, has not been generally understood. Nevertheless such is the fact, as appears from indisputable evidence. It is produced now for the first time, and may be pointed to as proof of Mr. GREELEY's unsoundness of judgment and timidity of character, traits which, with others not more to be commended, he is now manifesting in the part he is playing in the "Liberal" movement. The proof is the following letter to the Governors of the loyal States, when the LINCOLN compaign was at the height:

NEW YORK, September 2, 1864.

Hon. ——

YOUR EXCELLENCY—The undersigned have been requested by a body of influential Unionists to communicate with the loyal Governors, for the purpose of eliciting replies to the following queries:

1. In your judgment, is the re-election of Mr. Lincoln a probability?

2. In your judgment, can your own State be carried for Mr. Lincoln?

3. In your judgment, do the interests of the Union party, and so of the country, require the substitution of another candidate in place of Mr. Lincoln?

In making these queries we give no opinion of our own, and request yours only for the most private and confidential use. Yours truly,

HORACE GREELEY,
Editor of the *Tribune* (and two others).

About the only difference between this revolt against LINCOLN and the Cincinnati movement, for which Mr. GREELEY is chiefly responsible, is in the extent to which the one was and the other is being carried. There were about equal reasons in both cases. Had Mr. GREELEY's opposition to Mr. LINCOLN been carried to open warfare, it would have failed, as his open warfare on GRANT will fail. Had he pushed his opposition to LINCOLN, he could doubtless have found sympathisers among Republicans and the Democrats as docile, wily and co-operative as at present, singing as sweetly the song of the Spider to the Fly as now. But a majority of the people were for LINCOLN, as they now are for GRANT. Mr. GREELEY will in time learn that his revolt against GRANT is as foolish as he long since came to know was that which he conceived against LINCOLN.

THE DOCTOR DOUBTING THE MEDICINE.

Among the most thoughtful and independent journals of the country is the *Nation*, a paper whose habit of discussion is one of calm and philosophical inquiry into the causes and principles of things, rather than the *ad captandum*, slap-dash style so much in vogue. It devotes, in its current issue, an elaborate article to the work which the Cincinnati Convention is called to perform. While making the most that can be made of the mistakes of the Administration, and quite over-estimating, as we think, the extent and degree of the discontent which exists in the Republican ranks, it confesses itself very doubtful whether the Liberal movement will improve matters, and admits that if the choice of the country is to be "between the TOMS, DICKS and HARRYS, the country will prefer the TOMS with whose tricks it is already familiar, to either the DICKS or the HARRYS, whose tricks would probably be new and certainly no better." The *Nation* forsees great difficulty alike with respect to the doctrines promulgated by the Liberal Convention and the candidates whom it will probably place in nomination. A mere string of vague and unmeaning resolutions will not, it holds, at all avail. On all questions, whether of tariff, civil service reform, reconstruction, or what not else, it declares the Convention "must speak in English, and with no faltering voice," or else it had better not speak at all; while with regard to the candidates, it warns the Convention that "the resource of taking an obscurer or unobjectionable or second-rate man is not open" to it. There is no such dissatisfaction with GRANT, it states, as to make the election of such a man at all possible. The new candidate, the *Nation* affirms, must be "a first-rate man, a distinguished man, a man versed in affairs, and who has filled places of trust and difficulty with ability and fidelity, and who is as well known for the soundness of his judgment and the good repute of his associates as for the purity of his character." If any attempt is made to palm off upon the country a man of different caliber and character, the very name of the movement will, the *Nation* predicts, "be made a laughing stock" among the people. Now the question is, how are the free-traders and protectionists, the civil rights and States rights men, and others representing equally antagonistic views, to unite in the unequivocal expression of a definite harmonious and unmistakable opinion on these several weighty matters; and—when the platform has been built—where is the man among them, answering to the *Nation's* description, who can be found to stand upon it.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has just rendered a decision of importance to the United States Treasury on one hand, and to banks, insurance companies and railroad companies throughout the country on the other. In December, 1870 Justice Strong, in the case of Barnes against the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, decided that the income tax on dividends and interest of banks, insurance companies and railroad companies ceased December 1, 1869. Previous to the decision, from December 31, 1869, to August 1, 1870, the internal revenue department had collected upward of seven million of dollars of this tax. The Supreme Court sustains Justice Strong, and the amount thus collected will have to be returned from the treasury to the corporations which paid it.

APROPOS of the pending discussion between this country and Great Britain concerning the proper construction to be placed on certain disputed portions of the Treaty of Washington, President Buchanan said, in a message to Congress, fifteen years ago, "Ever since the origin of our Government we have been employed in negotiating treaties with Great Britain, and afterward in discussing their true intent and meaning." Talleyrand averred that three-fourths of the wars between nations arose out of the fact that people were not sufficiently careful of their definitions. Would it be a hardship to insist that diplomats should, among their other duties, make themselves acquainted with the real significance of language?

BEHOLD how beautiful is liberality! The New Orleans *National Republican* states that a Liberal Republican call has been in circulation for signatures in that city for several days past, and that night and morning the entire metropolitan police, numbering some five hundred men, have been called up by their captains like squads of soldiers, when, after this liberal call had was read to them like an army order, they were "liberally" informed that they must sign it if they expected to retain their positions. What a fine prospect is in store for men of independent political opinions should this same "liberal" policy succeed in "redeeming the nation!"

GENERAL BROWNE, Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana, made a good point the other day when, in answer to a question whether he was in favor of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States recognizing the existence and authority of the Deity, he replied that the Republican party had already put God in the Constitution by recognizing the rights of His creature, man, and that there was therefore no necessity for any amendment of the character proposed. His interlocutor did not press him further.

THE civil engineers of the Pacific Railroads state that the rains and humidity of the plains have increased during the extension of railroads and telegraphs across them. If this is the case, it may be that the mysterious electrical influence, in which they seem to have faith but do not profess to explain, has exercised a beneficial influence.

IN consequence of the insurrection in Cuba, many wealthy citizens from that island have permanently located their business in Key West, causing the revenues from that point to advance a thousand per cent. during the last four years.

THE city of Louisville, Kentucky, has just taken another long stride in the direction of Republicanism. A free public library was opened there last Saturday.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Apropos of the recent visit of Forepaugh's menagerie the entire amount of capital invested in menagerie, property in the United States, including the animals, and the apparatus and material requisite for their transportation and exhibition, is estimated at over two millions of dollars.

The origin of the Chicago fire is now traced to a Justice of the Peace named Haines, who in a suit between Mr. O'Leary and Mr. somebody else, decided that the stable in which the fire originated belonged to O'Leary, thus enabling him to quarter the cow in the building.

The quantity of meat consumed in the British Islands in 1871 was 1,447,181 tons, of which 1,266,478 tons were supplied by home bred animals, 81,578 tons by imported animals, and 99,125 tons consisted of imported provisions from Australia. This was an excess over 1870 of upward of 80,000 tons. Almost half of the increase consisted of imported provisions, one-third was the result of improved home production and one-sixth was from imported animals.

A book maker, who has been in Boston the past winter, says that libraries there afford facilities for the examination of authorities far greater than can be found in any other American city.

An Iowa burglar was the other night frightened from a house by the barking of a dog, and left a large roll of greenbacks behind him, which now awaits his early application.

One of the largest mercantile houses in Chicago has recently sunk an artesian well near its place of business. A magnificent block of buildings is thus placed beyond the possibility of danger from failure of the water supply. The well has a bore of five inches and a depth of twelve hundred feet. A thousand gallons of water can be obtained in one minute, which is more than present necessities require. The supply will be regulated by valves.

It is a noteworthy fact that during the last thirty years New York has never re-elected a United States Senator, with one solitary exception, William H. Seward.

Out in Missouri an aspiring hen has made her nest and is hatching her young forty feet from the ground, in the splintered top of a tree that was broken off by the wind. A great fall in chickens is expected to result from this uncommon enterprise.

There should be a fall in rubber goods soon. The Goodyear hard rubber patent expires May 6. The Goodyear soft rubber patent expired some time ago.

It is said that the Western members of the Steamboatmen's Executive Committee are discussing the policy of ceasing to carry passengers, should the amended steamboat law fail to meet the approbation of the National Senate.

The Westfield, Massachusetts, Whip Company, has just completed a magnificent whip for President Grant. It is nine feet in length, with solid gold ferrules, ivory handle elaborately carved, with Masonic emblems prominently displayed.

The heirs of Aneke Jans will shortly have an opportunity to do justice to the memory of their great ancestor. She is said to have been buried under the old Middle Dutch Church in Albany, and it is now proposed to buy that church as the site for the new government building in that city. In that event Aneke will have to be reburied, and as all her heirs will desire to attend her funeral, at least fifty thousand sorrow-stricken men, women and children will be in the procession.

A project is on foot in the South and a large amount of stock taken to establish a line of steamers between Texas and Europe. Wealthy and enterprising men have taken this matter in hand, and propose to offer superior inducements to those who may wish to make Texas a home. A number of New York capitalists also talk seriously of establishing a line of ocean crossing steamers, entirely American in character. They say they can raise $25,000,000 to begin with.

Our domestic commerce, maintained by means of the little postal "money orders," has already reached the annual sum of $82,000,000, being one-twelfth as much as our whole foreign commerce.

Tea and coffee are threatened with a Brazilian rival. Guarniana consists of seeds of a tree known as the Paulinas Sorbitil, which is very abundant. The tree produces a fruit about the size of a walnut, containing five or six seeds. The seeds are roasted, mixed with water and dried. Before being used they require grinding, when they fall into a kind of powder. The active principal is an alkaloid, identical with that found in tea and coffee, but there is twice as much of it in guarnana as there is in tea.

Jewelry of all sorts is so successfully imitated now-a-days, and the imitations sold so cheaply, that it has come to be considered common to wear any jewelry on the street, and fashionables are seriously considering whether for a while they will not give up jewelry altogether.

The Vicksburg *Herald* says that on the spot at Champion Hill, Vicksburg, where the rebel Gen. Tilghman was shot dead at the head of his troops, stood a peach tree, the leaves and fruit of which ever afterward took the color of red coloe. The tree was transplanted to a distant orchard, but still retains its peculiarity. A similar tint pervades the leaves and scions taken from it.

It is thought that the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States affirming the right of a holder to collect a promissory note which was made previous to the war, and the consideration for which was slave property, will open the door to many lawsuits of the same kind.

The lumbering districts are in great distress for want of rain. The streams are so low that it is impossible to start the logs, and the snow has disappeared without prodicing the usual freshet. But very little rain has fallen since the great fires of last fall. The whole country is interested in these troubles.

The reign of paper money is now strangely wide. Russia, Austria, Italy, France, Spain and the United States, six of the eight foremost nations in the world, have a legal tender paper with a forced circulation. France and Spain are afflicted by numberless local currencies of no general acceptance. England and Germany alone, among the great powers maintain a specie circulation.

The potato bug is compelling a recognition of his powers as an engine of destruction in the West, and his importance as an element in the population. A resolution has been offered in the Ohio Legislature calling for a report on his origin, destructiveness, and probable destiny.

PERSONAL.

In a recent interview with some traveling Americans, the Pope is reported to have said that if he should ever leave Rome he would be glad to take up his residence in New York, because no city in the world contains more earnest Catholics, or those more devoted to the highest and best interests of the Church.

Henry Ward Beecher, who is well known to be a lover of good horses, had his stables at Peekskill, New York, broken open a few nights ago, and one of the most valuable of his animals stolen.

Mr. Seward has nearly finished the story of his late journey around the world. The book will be one of the finest and most sumptuous ever published, glorious with reproductions of photographs and pictures collected on the way, and otherwise rarely attractive.

A Vienna letter states that Count Von Beust, the eminent Austrian statesman, intends to carry out, at an early day, an intention he has long cherished of visiting the United States and remaining here at least a year. He is said to have many intimate friends in this country.

Paul Du Chaillu, the traveler, sailed for Europe last Saturday. He intends revisiting Scandinavia to finish his work on that country, and will be absent about six months.

Minister De Long adds his testimony, from personal knowledge, in total denial of the malicious statements circulated about the time of the sinking of the ill-fated steamer Oneida, that her officers were intoxicated when the ship was run into, and unable to care for their ship.

Mr. Sumner is reported to be quite reticent about Cincinnati. Since his displacement from the Committee on Foreign Relations he has not been so constantly in his seat as formerly, and relaxes himself by dining out two or three times a week. He entertains in his own house in a style worthy of his fame, and thither resort the most cultured people who visit Washington. With newspaper folk he is especially "newsy," chatty and agreeable. Foreign diplomats are among his most constant callers, and regard him evidently as a power in the land.

They say that Ole Bull has discovered a wonderful violin player in Leavenworth, Kansas, in the person of Miss Ella Few. He says she has few equals and no superiors in genius, and he expects her to create quite a furore when brought out.

A Mr. Little, of New Jersey, has invented an ingenious little arrangement by which copies of messages sent by telegraph can be left at different stations along the line of transmission. By means of a rheostat at each station the current is divided, one portion passing onward by the wire, the other portion doing its work and passing to the earth.

A very large and distinguished party, composed of the English nobility, have arranged to visit Boston in June to attend the international jubilee. Their passage has already been secured to New York.

Gen. Joe. Johnston's history of his campaigns during the war is nearly ready for the press. Southern papers say he confines himself to his own operations, but the conduct of high civil officers of the Confederate Government, so far as they relate to his command, will necessarily come up for discussion, and we may look for some interesting revelations and criticisms.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

For Supreme Judge,
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General,
HARMSON ALLEN.

For Congressmen at Large,
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large,
ADOLPH E. BORIE,
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Ally, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Arney, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Lehigh.

ONE good turn deserves another. The House having lately prevented the consummation of the design of the Senate to enrich the St. Croix Railroad Company at the expense of the people through the loss of a considerable slice of their domain, it is now in order for the Senate reciprocally to resolve to defeat the Goat Island job, which has just been successfully lobbied through the House. Not a single valid argument was offered in the House against the one, which cannot be urged with equal force by the Senate against the other. Of the two schemes, indeed, the latter would seem to be considerably the most indefensible. The great Pacific railroads, valuable as they are to the nation, have already received favors from the government equal to their utmost deserts. The press of San Francisco and, with a very few exceptions, of the State of California generally, are unanimous in denouncing the grant; a petitition embodying the signatures of nearly twenty-five thousand reputable citizens of San Francisco has been presented to Congress against it; the officers of the United States Engineer Corps have certified their opinion that the island should be retained by the government for military purposes, and that the erection of the contemplated bridges from the main land thereto would affect the harborage of San Francisco in a most disastrous manner—there are fifty reasons why the grant should not be made for every one showing that it should. The people of the country sustained the House in its defeat of the Senate bill; now let them have an opportunity of commending the Senate for a like devotion to their interests.

WHAT is it in the soul of beast and bird that answers to the soul in the human? There is a northern lady residing near San Augustine, Florida, who in the course of a few months has succeeded in taming all the wild birds that fly about the place. They come from the forest at her call—blue birds, mocking birds and other songsters, caressing and fondling her in all sorts of beautiful bird ways. There are other reasons than raisins for this close fellowship, could their subtlety be found out. What poet will sing the mystery of this fine relationship of each to all, that everybody may know its meaning?

Infection in the Air.

At this season the vegetable world takes a new lease of life; but to the sensitive and delicate member of the human fanuily it is a time of danger and often of great suffering. The moisture which rises from the earth and hangs suspended over it in the form of morning and evening mists and fogs, holds in solution, so to speak, the mephitic elements which produce fever and ague, remittent fevers, rheumatism, and many painful nervous disturbances, and which aggravate dyspepsia, biliousness and all minor affections of the stomach and the bowels. This, therefore, is a critical period of the year, a season when the renovating refreshing and purifying operation of the mightiest of all vegetable tonics and alteratives, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is salvation to the weak, and the best security for the continuance of the health and vigor of the strong. Now is the time not only to protect the system against the common ailments of the season, but to prevent the disorders incident to a warmer temperature. Let not the exhausting heats of the summer months find you unprepared to meet them. A course of Hostetter's Bitters, commenced now, will put all the physical energies in fighting trim, double the capacity of the internal organs to repel the causes of disease, refresh the brain and clear it of all hypochondriacal cobwebs, and place the whole physique in an attitude of defense, with every available point fortified and guarded and as nearly invulnerable to unwholesome influences as it is possible for the human structure to be.

PURE WHITE LEAD.

Pure White Lead.
Flaxseed Oil.
Flaxseed Oil.
Turpentine. Turpentine.
Varnishes. Varnishes.
Paints of all kinds. Paints of all kinds.
Sperm and Whale Oils. Sperm and Whale Oils.
And at the Lowest Prices at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

PURE POTASH.

Pure Potash. Pure Potash.
Pure Potash. Pure Potash.
Pure Potash, guaranteed strictly No. 1, always on hand at
JOS. FLEMING'S Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

English and Scotch Ales,
English and Scotch Ales,
English and Scotch Ales,
Of all kinds, constantly on hand, at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

Rosendale Cement,
POTASH, Prime, in Casks.
CALCINED PLASTER. IRISH MOSS, Bbls.
DENTAL PLASTER. HEMP SEED.
CLEVELAND LIME. CANARY SEED.
Received and for sale by
George A. Kelly & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner Wood Street and First Avenue.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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JOHN SCOTT, S. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
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DRY GOODS.
Silks, Silks, Silks.
Jas. Caldwell
INVITES SPECIAL ATTENTION TO HIS NEW STOCK OF
SPRING GOODS,
Which will be found Unusually Attractive.
BLACK FRENCH SILKS, all qualities.
BLACK AMERICAN SILKS.
New Styles in STRIPE SILKS, for Spring and Summer Suits.
RICH PLAIN SILKS, for Evening Wear.
JAPANESE SILKS, a very fine assortment and choice styles.
SILK POPLINS, ALPACAS and MOHAIR LUSTRES.
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
A Magnificent Assortment.
SUIT LINENS, GINGHAMS, CHINTZES, PRINTS.
HONEYCOMB AND MARSEILLES QUILTS.
NOTTINGHAM and TAMBOUR LACE CURTAINS.
SHEETING MUSLINS, IRISH LINENS.
DAMASK TABLE LINENS.
NEW STYLES SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.
LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES.
LADIES SUITS, a very fine assortment.
118 and 120 Federal Street,
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LAKE ERIE FEMALE SEMINARY,
PAINESVILLE, OHIO.
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TABLE SAUCE,
THE BEST SAUCE AND RELISH
Made in any Part of the World
FOR
FAMILY USE.
PINTS. - - - - 50 CENTS.
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FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

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McELROY
& DICKSON,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,
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WOOD STREET,
Invite the attention of Dealers who visit the city this week to their
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DRY GOODS
AND
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NEW GOODS
RECEIVED DAILY.

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JOS. HORNE & CO.
Are now offering a Large and Complete Assortment of
Fine Millinery
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STRAW GOODS.
Straw Hats and Bonnets,
IN ALL THE NEW STYLES.
Fine French Flowers,
Ostrich Tips, Pon Pons,
Feathers, Ornaments, &c.,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Full line of Taffeta and Gros Grain BONNET and TRIMMING RIBBONS, in all the new tints.
Plain and Fancy Colored SASH RIBBONS.
The BLACK (All Silk) GROS GRAIN SASH RIBBON, at $1 00 per yard.
CORDED SATINS, SILKS and TURQUOISE in all colors.
Also, CRIMPED SATIN, entirely new, just received.
HEAVY CRIMP CRAPES.
WHITE AND BLACK SILK NETT, with Black and White Spot.
A complete assortment of Collier de Grace and the new Nilsson, and all the Latest Styles of NECK RUFFLING.
New Goods Arriving Every Day!
CALL AND EXAMINE AT
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TRIMMING STORE,
17 Fifth Avenue.
New Goods Just Opened.
Summer Suits,
Parasols,
Fine Lace Goods,
Straw Hats and Bonnets,
Flowers and Ribbons,
White Pique,
Satin Stripes,
Cheviot Dress Goods,
Embroideries,
Swiss Plaiting,
Cotton Trimming,
Corsets and Bustles,
And Full Lines of Spring Underwear and Hosiery.

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SASH 67 PICKETS
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ANDERSON
SASH
BALANCE!
Builders and House Owners' attention is called to the New Sash Balance. Can be attached to any window frame—is more durable, less expensive, and will not get out of order as the old style of cord and weights.
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TO THE
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OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
Silks,
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Dress Goods,
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Embracing Goods specially adapted to the wants of Country Merchants.
The demands of our large Retail Trade necessitates the keeping in Stock at all seasons a greater variety of Goods than can be found in any exclusively Jobbing House.
Possessing the same sources of information peculiar to the largest Eastern Houses, and buying at first hands, we are prepared to offer full lines of Goods at the
Very Lowest Eastern Cash Prices,
And having anticipated the recent advances in prices, we can and will sell many Goods at much less than Eastern prices.
We will show our Goods to any who desire to be posted in prices.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
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AUDAY
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WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
DRY GOODS
AND
Notions,
No. 43 WOOD STREET,
Opposite St. Charles Hotel.
A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF GOODS WILL BE KEPT ON HAND THROUGHOUT THE SEASON.
BUYERS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE MAKING THEIR PURCHASES.

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PILLS AND OINTMENT.
EVERY MAN HIS OWN PHYSICIAN.
CAUTION.
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Consisting of CHANDELIERS, from 2 to 12 Lights, PENDANTS, PILLARS, BRACKETS, DROP LIGHTS, &c., FOR GAS OR OIL.
As we make a Specialty of Gas Fixtures, we are prepared to offer great inducements to Customers in Prices, and will furnish them WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AS LOW AS THEY CAN BE BOUGHT AT THE FACTORIES. We also keep on hand a large assortment of
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Such as Washstands, Bath Tubs, Sinks, Water Closets, Lead Pipe, Hydrant Hose, &c., and are prepared to fit up all kinds of Buildings with Gas or Water, by workmen of experience.
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HOT AIR FURNACES, for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal or Coke.
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Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

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AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, GIRARD and NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

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Letters of Credit for Travelers Issued, available throughout Europe.

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FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, April 30, 1872.

The only incident worthy of notice in the local money market is the fact that New York exchange sold at 50c per thousand premium between the banks, after the clearing house settlement had revealed who were creditors. Eastern balances are checked down to the lowest working point, as all are averse to shipping currency and hope to see the balances soon run in favor of Pittsburgh.

—The bank statement has been called for the 19th inst., and as the banks will now have no fear of a call from the Controller for some months to come will, they probably extend their discount lines the more freely; money will thus probably be more plenty during May than it has been in the month just closed.

—The New York stock market is strong. Central touching a point above par, with a fractional advance in most of the leading shares. The *Bulletin* gives the following sound advice, which is probably nearer the truth than the usual roseate reviews of the market:

"As we have before noticed, the general temper of the street is 'unreal,' but there are no indications of any disagreeable features suddenly unloaded by buying back their stocks. The market, however, may go up or down without their assistance, but prices are ready low high for any except the most venturesome to buy. The wildest speculation has now raged for months in Germany and England and must soon exterminate. The banks here are poorer than last year, and as was recently shown by the withdrawal of the subscription of $4,000,000, having at the same time deposits of nearly $200,000,000. The Chicago fire losses have never been fully paid. In a word, there are many reasons in favor of conservative action on the part of dealers in stocks. It may be, however, that we shall have a season of speculative buoyancy before midsummer and that the return will not come until autumn, but prudent men will act as we think, for the present."

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	119½	119½	119¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115¼	115¼	115½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115¼	115¼	115½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115¼	115¼	115½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114¼	114¼	114⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115⅛	115⅛	115⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115⅛	115⅛	115⅜
10-40s	110½	110½	110⅝
New 5s	112⅜	112⅜	112½
Gold	112¾	112¾	112⅞
Currency 6s	116⅜	116⅜	116⅝

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112⅝
United States 6s of 1881	119¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	115⅛
United States 5-20s of 1864	115⅛
United States 5-20s of 1865	115⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115⅛
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacifics	116⅜

—The Treasury schedule of bond purchases and gold sales for the month of May has been officially announced as follows:

PURCHASES OF BONDS.

Wednesday, May	1	$2,000,000
"	8	2,000,000
"	15	2,000,000
"	22	2,000,000
"	29	2,000,000
Total		$10,000,000

SALES OF GOLD.

Thursday, May	2	$2,000,000
"	9	2,000,000
"	16	2,000,000
"	23	2,000,000
"	30	2,000,000
Total		$10,000,000

Under the influence of the above, gold has declined, as the amount to be sold is double that sold during April. We have received the card of the City Bank of Salem, Ohio, Messrs. Boone, Cotton & Campbell, New York correspondents, Fourth National Bank, Pittsburgh correspondents, Exchange National Bank.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

April 30, 1872.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:45 P. M.
Gold	112¾	112¾	112⅝	112¾	112⅝	112⅝
Cantón		56		56		
West'n Union Tel		84½		84½		
Quicksilver		44		44		
Pacific Mail	34⅞	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
Adams Express		63		63		
Wells Fargo Ex		63		63		
American Ex		58		58		
U. S. Express		38		38		
Pacific Mail		34⅜		34⅜		
New York Central	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Erie	20	20	20	20	20	20
Michigan Central		115		115		
Michigan Southern	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Illinois Central		124		124		124
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Chicago & North'w	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½
Do. preferred	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Rock Island	107	107	107	107	107	107
St. Paul	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½
Do. preferred	57	57	57	57	57	57
Fort Wayne	95	95	95	95	95	95
Ohio & Miss'pi	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Chicago and Alton		100		100		
Do. preferred		120		120		
Boston, Hoosac T. & W		98		98		
Boston, Hoosac T. & W., pref		124½		124½		
New Jersey Central		90		90		
Union Pacific	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
	11:30 A. M.		1:30 P. M.			
Tennessee State bonds	69¾		69¾			
Do. new	67		67			
South Carolina, July	37		37			
South Carolina, old						
Missouri 6ses	94½		94½			

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	61	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¼
Phila. and Erie	26	North Penn'a R. R.	30½
Lehigh Navigation	48½	Camden and Amboy	126
Catawissa	47¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n	15
Oil Creek & Alley'y R.	42	Bleeding	52

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

April 29.—The demand is light, especially since the change in the temperature. Youghiogheny is still held at 9c, delivered. Other river 7½@8c; Kanawha and cannel 9c, delivered. Gas coke at yards 10c, and delivered 12c. Hard foundry coke delivered at 10c.

LOUISVILLE.

April 29.—The market is well supplied with Pittsburgh coals, and dealers quote as follows: Pittsburgh, 9c; Indiana, 10c; Rockcastle, 20c; Rendor, 18c; Peacock Pomeroy, 18c; Cannel, 20c; Mattingly, 18c; Anthracite, 150@1 per ton.

COTTON MARKETS.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, April 29.—Cotton dull and weak; low middling 23c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 29.—Cotton firm; low middling 23½c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, May 1, 1872.

REMARKS.—The off market continues to drag along slowly, presenting nothing very new or important. Buyers continue shy and are not inclined to operate at present. In regard to prices we have no change to note in

CRUDE.

We quote nominally as follows: Sept., 9a9¼c; May, 9¼a9¾c; S. O. 43, July, 9¼c; B. O. 60, July, 10½a10¾c; R. O. all year, 12c. For prices in the oil regions, see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was firmer; holders were asking an advance of ¼c on most deliveries. We quote as follows for eastern de liveries: Spot, 22¼c; May 22¾c; June, 23¼c. No sales are reported.

[By Western Union Telegraph.

TITUSVILLE, April 30.—*The Herald* says: The market is very firm and we quote the following sales:

500 bbls upper creek, spot	$3 72½
1,000 bbls upper creek, spot	3 70
1,000 bbls upper creek, spot	3 25
1,000 bbls upper creek, spot	3 71½
3,000 bbls upper creek, B. O. 1st 6 mos	4 12½
1,000 bbls upper creek, B. O. 1st 6 mos	10
5,000 bbls upper creek, B. O. 1st 6 mos	4 07½
1,000 bbls lower creek, B. O. 1st 6 mos	3 90
1,000 bbls lower creek, spot	3 75
1,000 bbls lower creek, B. O. 1st 6 mos	4 20
5,000 bbls lower creek, B. O. 1st 6 mos	4 30
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	3 95

NEW YORK, April 30, closing 2nd.—There is more inquiry for refined from shipping, and prices have been advanced a fraction, the market closing at 23¼@23½c. The sales foot up 4,000 bbls, for short delivery, at 22¾c, and 5,000 bbls do at 23½c; also 2,000 bbls, in bulk, on private terms. Crude, in bulk, is rather more quiet; 1,000 bbls sold at 9¾c. For Philadelphia delivery there is a steady market with a moderate inquiry. We quote as follows:

REFINED, April 30.—Market quiet and firm at $5 65.

TITUSVILLE, April 30.—Market quiet and firm; spot $3 72½.

OIL CITY, April 30.—Market firm and unchanged; ordinary on lower road $3 75; 47 gravity Oil City $4 05.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, April 30.—Market firmer and advancing; sales at $5 65 yesterday; $5 75 asked, and $5 70 bid, this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—Market firm; S. W. Pennsylvania, 15½; bbls 16¼a16¾c; casco, 19c; May 23¾c; June 22¾a22½c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic line.]

TITUSVILLE, April 30.—Market quiet and firm; spot held at $3 80.

OIL CITY, April 30.—Market nominally at 9¾a9¾c.

TIDIOUTE, April 30.—Market firm at $3 90.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—April 23c; May 22¾c; June 22¾c; cash 15¾c.

OIL CITY, April 30.—Market nominally at $3 90a4 00.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shippers.	Barrels.
Thos King	Eagle Oil Works	400
Wm Stewart	American Oil Works	468
B S Hancock	Fortress Oil Works	468
W Stewart	Petrolite Oil Works	462
J Bushnell	Crystal Oil Works	456
Owner	Fairview Oil Works	80

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Eagle Oil Works	400	American Oil Works	468
Peerless Oil Works	462	Petrolite Oil Works	462
Crystal Oil Works	456	Fairview Oil Works	80
Total			2,328

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PARK JUNCTION, April 29, 1872.

S. Irwin & Co., 310 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

John Spear & Co, 52 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Vesta Oil Works, 53 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Works, 50 barrels to Ferguson & Wood, Philadelphia.

Total, 466

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, April 30, 1872.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle this week so far have been moderate, and in quality are fair. There are no buyers here, and trade rules inactive, very few cattle changing hands. Reports from both New York and Philadelphia represent those markets dull and lower. The feeling here at present is not so good, and the only thing that will prevent a decline is a light supply. Following are the rates at which the different grades are held: Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs, smooth and nice, $6; prime 1,300 to 1,400 lbs steers, $5 50 to $6; fair to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 steers, $5 to $5 50; common such as cows, mixed lots, &c., $5 50 to $6 00.

Sheep.

The run of sheep this week so far has been moderate. The market rules slow with but few buyers here. Eastern advices are unfavorable and the feeling here is inclined lower with prices at least $1 per head lower than last week. Following are the current rates: Extra, 160 to 170 lbs $10 00 per hundred; prime, 90 to 95 lbs, $9 50 to $9 75; fair, 85 to 90 lbs, $9 00 to $9 50.

Hogs.

The arrivals of hogs are light but still large enough for the demand. The market is dull and hogs sell s'owly. There has not been but much change since our last report, though dealers quote them 5c lower, or about $4 95 for the best. Following are the ruling rates on the different grades: Extra Philadelphia $4 95; prime Philadelphia $4 75 to $4 85; Yorkers $4 50.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, April 30, 1872.

REMARKS.—The receipts of wheat, rye, corn, oats, and barley since our last amount to the following: Wheat 510 sacks; rye 170 sacks; corn 1,076 sacks; barley 50 sacks; oats 2,175 sacks; flour 797 bbls; apples 27 bbls; butter 62 packages; bacon 52 tierces; cheese 112 boxes. The market shows little change. Eggs are a drug on the market, and 14a15c may be given as the ruling figures. Butter is in good demand for choice table and prime roll firm. The late advance in flour is fully maintained. Wheat, owing to light receipts, is held firm at previous quotations. Hay is arriving freely and prices are a shade lower. All leading articles not mentioned are unchanged in prices. Trade is represented good. We omit quotations.

THE COAL TRADE.

The following were the shipments of coal from Louisville, Kentucky, during April, 1872, together with the names of towboats and owners of coal and points of destination; also the number of barges and boats and total amount of shipments:

	Barges.	Boats.
Grand Lake No. 2, Grand Lake Company		14
J. Ray, Jr., Memphis	2	
Smoky City, Riddle, Coleman & Company		14
Natchez and New Orleans	2	
J. Ray, Jr., McDonald & McDonald, Baton Rouge and New Orleans		16
Dick Fulton No. 3, Riddle, Coleman & Co.		14
Island No. 92 and New Orleans	1	
Lioness No. 2, J. V. McDonald, New Orleans		14
Charley McDonald, J. V. McDonald, Island No. 92, Memphis and Helena		19
Wm. Gaff, W. McDonald, Helena		16
Alice Brown, W. H. Brown, Memphis	2	14
Charley Brown, W. H. Brown, Cairo		14
Cecil City, W. H. Brown, Memphis		16
Mary Ann, Horner, Wood & Co., Vicksburg		14
John A. Wood, Horner, Wood & Co., New Orleans		18
J. H. Rigney, N. J. Bigley, New Orleans		16
Ajax, R. & J. Watson, New Orleans	2	
A. J. Baker, Sharp McDonald, Baton Rouge and New Orleans	2	9
Boaz, Thos. Fawcett & Son, New Orleans	4	
Total barges and boats, New Orleans	14	229
Total shipments, bushels		5,809,600

Following are the shipments of J. V. McDonald from the same port for the same period, with the name of towboats, destination and number of bushels:

	Bushels.
Charley McDonald, Island No. 92 and Helena	256,163
Webster, Helena, Ark	102,526
Lioness No. 2, New Orleans, La	226,250
Total, bushels	634,617

Following is the amount of coal which was awaiting shipment at West Louisville on April 30, 1872, with names of owners and number of barges and boats, also total bushels:

	Nut Coal, Barges.	Boats.
J. V. McDonald	2	23
N. J. Bigley		16
Miller & Lyons	2	16
R. & J. Watson		16
Horner, Wood & Co.	2	12
H. R. Collins		11
Grant Lake Co	3	17
Charles McAleer		8
W. H. Brown	2	1
Total, barges and boats	4	99
Total number of bushels		2,096,000

Following is the amount of coal above the falls at Louisville, on April 30, 1872, also names of owners and number of barges and boats:

	Barges.	Boats.
Blackburn & Co		4
Hubbard & Co		6
O'Neill & Co		6
F. H. Cornish		4
J. M. Chambers		1
Geo. Lysle & Sons		1
John Gilmore		4
Total barges and boats	6	24
Amount awaiting shipment, bushels		600,0000

IRON MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

April 29.—The market this week, though very active, has not altered in prices. Trade has been very good in pig and wrought. The pig iron market is firm.

Hanging Rock, No. 1 foundry, charcoal, per ton	$22 00@24 00
Hanging Rock, No 2, charcoal	20 00@21 00
Hanging Rock, mill	
Western stone coal, No 1	50 00@51 00
Western stone coal, No 2	49 00@50 00
Western stone coal, mill	48 00@49 00
St. Louis stone coal, No 1	50 00@51 00
St. Louis stone coal, No 2	49 00@50 00
St. Louis stone coal, mill	48 00@49 00
Tennessee No. 1 foundry	50 00@51 00
Tennessee No. 2 foundry	49 00@50 00
Tennessee mill	48 00@49 00
Cold blast charcoal, car-wheel, Hecla and Red river	90 00@95 00
Anthracite, No 1	54 00@55 00

Horse and Mule Shoes—Dealers quote horse shoes at $6 50@7 25, and mule shoes at $7 50@8 25 per keg.

Iron, Wrought—Bar, 3, S C 4 9-10c; C C 5 9-10c; nail rod, Swedes, 9½c.

Nails—Prices are firm; 10d nails, fence and brads, at $5 50@5 75 rates; all other sizes in proportion.

Pipe, Tubing and Blake—Steel pipe 9½c; iron plow slabs 6 6-10c; steel plow wings 9½c; iron plow wings 7 1-10c.

Steel—Cast per lb, English 20a22c; American 15a18c; American blister 10c; German 14a15c.—*Courier-Journal.*

Tennessee River Iron.

Mr. I. C. Garret, President of the La Grange Iron Works on Tennessee river, was on the street to-day making the acquaintance of merchants and business men. Mr. G. expects to turn out this year from two furnaces now in blast, some 7,000 tons of pig, and Louisville, if disposed to make the effort, can gain a controlling interest in all the products of that region and the supplier for it. The total iron product of that region will be about 17,000 tons.—*Louisville Journal.*

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 30.—Cotton firm; low middling 22¾a22¾c. Flour firm; family $5 a5 50. Wheat firm and advanced; red $1 82a1 85. Corn firm; 51c for 57c. Oats steady. Eggs active and advanced to 13c. Butter firm. Mess pork—Pull prices are asked, but there is no demand; regular $13 00; city packed $14 50. Lard firm at 8½c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders sold at 5c, boxed; held at 4¾c, loose; sides firm; held at 6¾c, loose; hams in pickle sa9½c.

HOGWINES—Slow at 84c.

HOGS—Active and a shade firmer at $4 20a4 45.

CATTLE—Dull at $4 a5 50.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Cotton dull; middling upland 23½c. Flour less active; superfine western and State $4 55a5 00; common to good extra $5 05a5 40; good to choice $5 50a5 75; white wheat western extra $5 80a6 50. Rye flour firm at $4 25a5 25. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky quiet at 90c. Wheat heavy; prime winter red western $1 85; choice amber Michigan $1 92½. Rye less active; common to western 76c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy; western mixed 54a55c; yellow 54¾a55; prime old western mixed 57½c. Oats more active; western 52a54c; Ohio 54¾a56c. Eggs in buyers' favor at 15a15½c. Hay firm; shipping $1 40a1 45. Hops unchanged. Coffee dull; Rio 17¼a19¼c. Sugar firmer at 8¾a9¼c; Cuba 8¾ a9c. Molasses dull; New Orleans 60a65c. Rice dull at 8¾a9¾c. Crude petroleum 13a13½c; refined 24½c. Turpentine dull at 56¾a57c. Pork lower; mess $13 25@13 75; prime $12 25; prime mess $14 75. Beef quiet; prime mess beef active at $14 25. Beef quiet; mess $7 50a9 50; extra $10a13. Cut meats firm; hams 9¾a10¼c; shoulders 5¾a6¾c. Lard low; No 1 to prime steam 9¼c; kettle 9¾c. Butter heavy; new 30a31c. Cheese dull at 12a17c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The dry goods market is without much animation, but nevertheless is steady for cotton goods and firm for all staple articles. We quote Augusta brown sheetings at 33c; do 13-lbs, light do at 27-inch 29½c; both being extremes; Bedford R 9½a10c; Pacific H 9½c; Indian Head 15c; Lawrence D 14c; Lancaster 12½c; Nevada 12½c; Red White and Blue 9½c; Bay State A 11c; Suffolk A 12½c; Waltham 46-inch 16½a17c; do 34 32½c; do 11-4 37½c; do 10-4 32½c; Bismarck brown sheetings 37½c; Pittsfield ticks 36c; Portland AAA do 33c; Princeton A do 9c; Oakdale do 11½c; Hampden C D 15¾a16c; Pearl River 29c; Willow Brook No 1 26c; Amoskeag awning ticks 30c; Cordis awning do 27½c; American stripes 12¾a13c; Thorndyke do 18½c; Farmers' Alliance do 20a20c; do denims 26c; Warren BB do 23a23c; Spragues ticks 11¾a12c; do solids 11¾a12c; do fancy 11¾a12c; Lyman fancy and purple yarn-wide prints 11c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, April 30.—Cattle—Receipts 861, making the supply for the week 4,361, or 300 less than against 2nd last week. The market is slow with prices strong at ¼c less than last week. Sales of 10 Hillsdale steers, 964 to 1,285 lbs, at $5 70a6 75; 23 Iowa steers, 1,180 to 1,320 lbs, at $6a6 50. Sheep—Receipts 206, making the total 1,067, or 2200, against 3,460 last week. Prices are ¼c lower. Sales 565 clipped Ohio, at 10 90 lbs, at $5 75a6 00. Hogs—Receipts 2,000, making the supply thus far 12,761, against 10,846 last week. The market is overstocked and very dull and lower. Sales 51 Illinois, 220 lbs, at $4 25; 71 Ohio, 191 lbs, at $4 30.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, April 30.—Tobacco—Sales 135 hhds; logs $7 35a8 50; low leaf $8 00a8 75; medium to fine $9 00a9 50. Bagging steady at 17a17½c. Cotton firm; middlings 23c. Flour quiet and very humdrum. Wheat nominal. Corn in good demand; sales choice white, sacked and delivered, at 52c. Oats and rye unchanged. Mess pork easy at $13 50. Bulk meats lots. Bacon fairly active; sales 130 half casks sides, clear rib, at 7½c. Bulk meats quiet. Loose hams, sugar cured, 11a12c. Lard firmer at 9a10c; orders were filled at 8½c higher. Whisky quiet at 88c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, April 30.—Flour firm; XX spring $6 50a7 25. Wheat steady; No 1 spring, $1 47; No 2 do, $1 40. Oats steady; No. 2 34½a35c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed 43c. Rye firm; No 1 74c. Barley firm; No. 2 fall 77c. Mess pork $12 75. Lard—Prime steam, 8½c. Bulk shoulders 4½c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady; red $1 82. Rye $1 00. Corn firm; yellow dull; western 55c. Oats firmer; white 53c; mixed 50c. Provisions unchanged. Crude petroleum 16½c. Whisky 90a91c.

LIPPINCOTT'S

Soda Fountains.

LIPPINCOTT'S SODA FOUNTAINS, Simplicity and Elegance Combined,
LIPPINCOTT'S SODA FOUNTAINS, Simplicity and Elegance Combined,
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Cheaper and More Substantial
Cheaper and More Substantial
Cheaper and More Substantial
Cheaper and More Substantial

Than Any Other Make.
Than Any Other Make.
Than Any Other Make.
Than Any Other Make.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS in pound Bottles.
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Call and see Samples or Send for Catalogues.
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McClarran & McKennan,

DRUGGISTS,

85 Market St., Pittsburgh.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

Orders Solicited from the Wholesale Trade by

T. K. WILLSON,

MERCHANDISE BROKER,

No. 232 LIBERTY STREET.

WHEAT—

A FEW CARS

CHOICE WHEAT,

To arrive. For sale by

DANIEL WALLACE,
332 LIBERTY STREET.

Feathers and Beeswax

ALL GRADES.

F. G. CRAIGHEAD,

262 LIBERTY STREET

COREY & CO., COAL AND COKE DEALERS,

Are prepared to furnish a Superior Article of

PITTSBURGH COKE,

Either in Cars for Western Orders or to the City Trade, Wholesale or Retail.

Office—362 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.

FRAZIER, METZGER & CO., Manufacturers and Dealers in Manilla, Straw Papers. Office and Warehouse, No. 84 Third avenue.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112⅝@112¾.

NEW YORK, April 30—P. M.

MONEY.

Money was easy early in the day at 6a7 ⅌ cent., but was put up to from 7 ⅌ cent. gold to 1-32 per day by the bears, who squeezed money to depress stocks, but the market closed easy at 6 ⅌ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOLD.

Gold is quiet and steady at 112⅝@112¾. Loans were made at from flat to ⅛ ⅌ cent. Clearings $54,000,000. The shipments engaged for to-morrow amount to $275,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments ¼a½ ⅌ cent. lower, closing steady.

Coupons 1881	117¼	6-20s, 1867	115¾
5-20s, 1862	115¾	Coupons 1868	115¾
5-20s, 1864	115¾	10-40s	110⅝
5-20s, 1865	115¾	Currency 6s	116¾
5-20s, 1865, new	114⅝	New 5s	112¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	95¾	Virginia, old	53
Tennessees, old	69⅝	North Carolinas, old	36
Tennessee, new	69	North Carolinas, new	30¾
Virginia, new	55¾		

STOCKS.

Stocks fell ¼a1 per cent. on account of the tight money market and heavy short sales. Pacific Mail and Western Union were heavily dealt in, and advanced largely. Considerable Northwestern was bought in, under the rule, and the stock commanded a bonus of ½ to 1 per cent. for cash on delivery. The books for the election closed this afternoon. At the close the whole market went up ⅝ per cent. from the lowest rates, which were very strong.

Western Union	76¾	St. Paul	41¾
Quicksilver	43¾	do pref'd	58¾
Adams Express	98¾	Wabash	76¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	86	do pref'd	90
American Express	74¾	Fort Wayne	97
U. S. Express	38	Terre Haute	34
Pacific Mail	34¾	do pref	50
New York Central	99¼	Toledo & Akron	117¾
N. Y. Central Scrip	93¾	do pref'd	120
Erie	20	Ohio & Mississippi	53¾
do pref	83¾	Illinois Central	124
Harlem	128¾	Burlington & Quincy	132
do pref	115¾	Lake Shore	97
Mich Central	115¾	Panama	49¾
Cleveland & Pitts	92¾	Illinois Central	134
Northwestern	80¾	Union Pacific	40¾
do pref'd	94¾	C. P. Bonds	102¾
Rock Island	105¾	Union	92¾
N. J. Central	109¾	Del. Lack. & West'n	108¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, April 30, 1872.

FLOUR—Extra spring quiet and firm at $5 10a5 25. GRAIN—Wheat—No 2 spring quiet and a shade easier at $1 25. Corn—No 2 mixed 42¾c. Oats—No 2 mixed 34¼c. Rye—No 2 strong and steady at 77¾c. Barley—No. 2 neglected but firm at 87½a87¾c. PROVISIONS—Mess pork lower at $12 47½a12 50. Lard lower at 8.62½c. Bulk meats steady and unchanged; shoulders 4½c; sides, clear rib, 6¼c; clear 7¾c. Hams—hams in pickle sa9¾c.

HOGWINES—Slow at 84c.

HOGS—Active and a shade firmer at $4 20a4 45.

CATTLE—Dull at $4a5 50.

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THE VERY LATEST.

CINCINNATI.

The Hybrid Convention To-Day.

THE INHARMONIOUS SUCKER STATE MEN.

Trumbull Second Choice of Davisites

Meeting of Pennsylvania Delegates.

They Will Go Solid for Curtin.

COL. TOM SCOTT THEIR SECOND MAN.

Democratic Davis Men Distrusted.

THE PERPLEXING TARIFF QUESTION.

Free Traders Spurn Ambiguity.

ALL SPECULATION VAIN AND UNPROFITABLE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

A Cloudy Prospect.

CINCINNATI, April 30, 1872.

The political horizon is no clearer to-night than last night. Between the rifts in the clouds which obscure it the slight form of Adams appears, with the most distinctiveness, with Trumbull second, and Davis third.

Inharmonious Illinois Men.

A very pretty fight occurred in the Illinois delegation to day between the friends of Trumbull, Davis and Palmer. Davis, the Labor Reformers' candidate, has had an immense delegation working in his interest, who have endeavored to carry things by the sheer force of numbers and noise. An arrangement was effected this evening by which Davis will be entitled to twenty-one delegates and Trumbull and Palmer to ten and a half each. It is understood that after the first ballot Palmer's supporters will transfer their votes to Trumbull. It is worthy of note that the majority of the Adams delegates express a preference for Trumbull as their second choice.

Democrats Injuring Davis.

A number of prominent Democrats are here working for Davis, and this circumstance does not increase his chance for nomination, as it awakens distrust among the Liberal Republicans.

Meeting of Pennsylvanians.

The Pennsylvania delegation held a meeting this evening with Gen. Cameron in the chair. The delegation resolved to cast their vote as a unit on all questions. They will vote solidly for Governor Curtin at first, but should his nomination be impossible, it is said they will present the name of Tom. Scott. Col. A. K. McClure was selected to cast the vote of the delegation in Convention. Gov. Curtin would be a strong candidate for nomination for Vice President, but one of the delegation assured your correspondent that he was authorized to say Curtin would not accept the second place on the ticket.

The Vexed Tariff Question.

One of the most perplexing questions with which the Convention will have to deal will be the tariff question. The Pennsylvania delegation hold that no proclamation is necessary on this question, as it is purely a matter of legislation, and should not enter into the Presidential canvass, but be disposed of in Congressional elections. The free trade and revenue reform men, however, would not consent to silence, and finally Wells, Atkinson, Godkin, Kittridge and Col. Grosvener were appointed a committee to draft a resolution and present it to the free trade and revenue reform men. The proposed ambiguous plank was promptly rejected, much to their surprise, by free traders, who insisted on a more definite declaration. The question will now go to the Committee on Resolutions of the Convention, with a prospect of a big fight.

Nothing but Speculation

Can be given as to the nominee of the Convention, and yet all speculation is vain and unprofitable. It is not improbable, as I said last night, that the delegations which are bitterly opposed to each other will unite on some one whose name will not be presented in the first instance, and nominate him.

A Chaotic State of Things—Greeley Stock Gathering Strength—New York Will Stand by Him Indefinitely—Illinois Divided, Half for Davis, Remainder for Palmer and Trumbull—Missouri Strong for Brown—New England to Order by Telegraph—Full List of the Pennsylvania Delegation—Southern States Sparsely Represented—Democracy Closely Watching the Tide of Events.

By Associated Press.)

CINCINNATI, April 30.—The day has been one of excitement among those interested in the Convention which assembles here to-morrow. Each hauls of delegates that has arrived has added fresh fuel and has rendered it even more difficult to indicate what the results will be than it was early in the day. So far as candidates are concerned there is chaos, though it appears quite evident that since noon the feeling in favor of Greeley for the first place has been increasing. The delegation from New York has received reinforcement from other quarter in favor of their favorite, and the general talk among the delegates indicates growing strength in this direction. New York has decided to stand by him indefinitely for the chief place.

Missouri to-day, at a meeting of delegates, pronounced strongly for Brown as their first choice, and when it was suggested that they should indicate some person as second choice there was a decided expression in opposition to at present considering a contingency that would make it necessary for them to make a second choice. They did not select their delegates to represent them in the Convention, but will do so to-morrow.

The New England delegates held a meeting to-night, though there is not as many delegates in all the States of England as there are votes to be cast. From New Hampshire W. H. Gove is the only delegate. Maine has Hamlin, of Portland, J. L. Lyford and D. F. Wright, of Lewiston, Munson, of Bangor, and Perkins of Ellsworth. Massachusetts has a few more delegates here than votes. New England it is said will give first a complimentary vote for Sumner, then for Adams first and Trumbull second, and finally it is said he will be willing to take both Adams and Trumbull on the same ticket without regard to place. Edward Atkinson is chairman of the Massachusetts delegation. David A. Wells of the Connecticut, and Edward Harrison of the Rhode Island.

In the event of Trumbull's nomination there is some talk that Henry R. Selden would be urged for the second place by at least part of the New York delegation.

The Pennsylvania delegates, fifty-six in number, to-day agreed unanimously to support Governor Curtin for the Presidency, the vote in all cases to be cast as a unit, as the majority directs. The delegation from State at large in the list to-day are Col. A. K. McClure, Morrow B. Lowry, Major General Thomas L. Kane, Hon. John Hickman, General Henry L. Cake, Charles F. Bauer, S. B. Rowe, George H. Irwin. Philadelphia is represented by William H. Rudderow, John W. Frazier, William M. Dull, Thomas J. Worrill, Robert Morris, General William B. Thomas, Fred. Dittman, J. H. T. Jackson, J. H. Seltzer, William H. Armstrong, J. J. Brensing, J. J. Gampent, Edwin T. Chase, Heinrich Weber, James Walker. The remainder of the State as follows: Joshua Kane, Smedly Darlington, Jos. W. Cake, S. B. Boyer, Samuel Evans, Joseph M. Cluse, Alex. Irwin, Dr. A. S. Cummings, C. C. Stanbarger, A. J. Cherry, Charles Buttling, P. M. Walters, John W. Reid, Josiah Espy, Capt. Austen, John Arthur, Thomas M. Scott, F. Dundee, Richard Phillips, J. H. Sorg, Thomas W. Weakly, Col. J. Wilcox, C. A. Ramsey, Snyder, Major C. P. Rohback, Charles Hower, R. L. White, H. A. Woodhouse, Wm. Weiss, J. C. Delazenne, Josiah Foster, William Brough, David Sterritt, O. H. Hunter, William R. Scott.

The following are the names of delegates to represent Illinois in the Convention, double delegates in members, single delegation in voting power: Horace White, General George Woodman Smith, Francis Blockner, Wirt Dexter, John Wentworth, Leonard Sweet, N. K. Fairbanks, H. W. Bishop, K. O. Newton, M. S. Moore, S. H. Jordan, R. W. Smith, Murray Nelson, Milton Mahone, Chicago. Remainder of State: C. M. Haines, D. L. Gregg, Hon. D. L. Phillips, Rowell, Gen. John Cook, Gen. H. Dilger, Thos. Wolfe, Henry Winter, Casper Butz, H. C. Buxton, Hon. M. D. Brown, Hon. Gustavus Koerner, Jesse K. Dubois, Hon. B. Hatch, Winfield S. Wilkinson, Gen. Fred. Hecker, Gen. Wm. C. Kroffner, Capt. Isaac Keys, Col. Speed Butler, Hon. Jno. Bryant, Gen. J. H. Elliott, Wm. Stacy, Hon. Wash. Bushnell, Hon. D. L. Phillips, W. Paddock, Louis M. Babbie, Edward B. Pierce, Capt. A. Oxendorff, Wm. Kellogg, M. McKeen, J. F. Grable, M. Guildfenny, W. Haxton, Charles G. Johnson, J. N. Gradstock, N. G. Wilcox, Wm. Pitkin, A. Grindlay, David Arter, J. S. McClellan, D. S. K. Pring, W. P. McDowell, Lawrence Weldon, Daniel Titler, S. C. Parke, G. W. Brown, Peter Spink, Wm. Ermis, Daniel Bradley, S. L. Day, Stark R. Powell, C. H. Moore, J. N. Eyrne, son, P. C. W. Kochule, G. W. Maniere, Thos. G. Mather, Abner Taylor. These delegates are understood, in accordance with an agreement made earlier to-day, to be one-half for Davis, the remainder divided equally between Palmer and Trumbull.

At a meeting to-day of the Minnesota delegates, eleven in number, nine were for Trumbull and two for Davis.

Though the Southern States have delegations here, they are not represented by so many persons as the Western and Middle states. Florida has a small delegation, including Col. J. C. M. Hamilton, registered from Texas. In addition to other delegates from Tennessee is A. J. Keller, of the Memphis Avalanche; Col. Duncan McCrea, Memphis, and Robert Pitman, of Fayette county, are at the Spencer House.

At a meeting of the Indiana delegates held to-day the following delegates were chosen to cast the vote of the State: At large, Col. R. N. Hudson, Hons. O. P. Gay, T. N. Stilwell and M. H. Wein and Cols. C. M. Allen and J. H. Wetzell. The district delegation of two from each district is as follows: Albert Steinbock, W. Ray Gardner, F. C. Johnson, J. C. Martin, Jno. S. Scobey, Jno. L. Davis, Major Kinley A. H. Gay, W. R. Harrison, John H. Hadley, W. D. McLean, J. D. Thompson, John Lawher, B. F. Elentin, W. W. Conner, T. C. Whiteside, D. W. Chambers, Thos. H. Igams, W. B. Griffith, Geo. C. Black, Gustave Niedler, James Forrester.

Kentucky is represented by a considerable delegation from various parts of the State. Many of them are stopping in Covington at hotels there, where it was convenient for them to attend the State Convention, which assembled to-day. Additional delegates are expected to-morrow. John Mason Brown is at the Ellistón House on that side of the river, while Cassius M. Clay is at the Clinton House in the same city. While the Republicans are largely in the ascendency here, there are not a few prominent Democrats who are about watching the tide of events. General John C. Breckinridge is in Covington.

Illinois is particularly prolific in delegates. Seventy-five of these are quartered at the Gibson House alone. It is said that there are five hundred deelegates from that part of the State in which Bloomington is situated, but this is probably an exaggeration. It is quite clear that the influence is not evenly distributed throughout the country. Some States have immense delegations, while others are by no means powerfully represented, at least in numbers.

The first sensation to-morrow will be the assembling of the Revenue and Reform Convention at Mozart Hall. This, it must be remembered, is not a Republican Convention, but one called without respect to party by the Revenue and Reform Association of this city. It was not, it is claimed, called at this time to embarass the other Convention, but to ascertain whether co-operation between the two would not be promoted by coincidence. This body has been somewhat overshadowed by the interest that gathers about the other convention, but in itself a great question, be a very considerable assemblage, both in numbers and influence. The same delegates in many instances are appointed to both conventions, and there will doubtless be an arrangement, so far as these bodies are concerned to invite them on the main to attend both bodies. This Convention will be called to order by Judge Wm. B. Caldwell, President of the Cincinnati Association. Judge Jno. D. Stallo will be elected President, and after the appointment of a Committee on Permanent organization, a recess will be taken, so as to allow delegates to be present at the opening of the Liberal Republican Convention, which occurs at Industrial Exposition Hall, at noon. It is possible a second session of the Revenue and Reform Convention will not be held on Wednesday by which plenty of time will be given to enroll delegations and provide for a satisfactory organization on the following day. It is the desire of parties interested in the two bodies that a common ground may be found to stand upon; but the chances of its various enemies as well as through the moulding influence of its chiefs. And it is not too much to say that in this new life of John Wesley the general reader has for the first time brought together in a single work the multifarious facts and suggestions which are essential to an adequate appreciation of the real significance of Wesleyan Methodism. As a life of John Wesley, Mr. Tyerman's book undoubtedly supersedes all other books on the same subject. Hitherto, it has been necessary to find the whole truth told concerning him, and the result is a portraiture of the great reformer and his times most complete, vivid and satisfactory. When reading this truthful biography one cannot help regretting that such biographies and biographers are not more common. Gildenfenny & Hess, 45 Fifth avenue.

Sir Henry Holland, Bart., M. D., F. R. S., etc., was born in 1788, and is still living. Having studied medicine and entered upon the practice of his profession in London at an early age, Dr. Holland from the first lived in the best society of the metropolis, and formed the acquaintance of nearly all the distinguished people, whether English or foreign, who figured in the leading circles of the great capital during sixty years. Then, Dr. Holland has been a great traveler, having early made it a rule to spend two months of every year in that way, so that he has repeatedly visited almost every place of any interest in Europe, Asia Minor and Northern Africa. He has crossed the Atlantic we forget how many times, and has known many prominent American statesmen and men of science. He visited Iceland in 1810, and again three or four years ago. A man of the most ordinary abilities who had lived so long and seen so much would hardly fail to write an interesting book if he undertook to record a part of his experiences. Sir Henry Holland's *Recollections of Past Life* make up a volume so entertaining as to be fascinating; a volume which no intelligent reader who begins to read it can lay down before finishing the last page. Appleton & Co. R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street.

Three Centuries of English Literature, by Charles Duke Yonge, was originally compiled for the use of the students of Queen's College, Belfast, in which the author is Regius Professor of Modern History and English Literature. Except in a brief appendix devoted to Chaucer, Professor Yonge confines his attention to those great writers of the last three centuries, with whom every educated person is expected to be acquainted. The writers illustrated are judiciously classified, the extracts are always interesting in themselves, and the biographical sketches of the authors, with which they are prefaced, are marked by careful and candid criticism, so that the volume as a whole forms a very efficient introduction to the extensive study of English literature, while the survey of the subject is comprehensive and thorough enough for such readers as may not care to pursue the subject into its details. The book seems equally adapted to serveas a text book in high schools and to meet the wants of the general reader. It is neatly printed and bound. Appleon & Co. R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street.

Heretofore the Gentile world has had to depend in the main, upon hearsay or mere conjecture for their impression of the internal effects of the peculiar institution of the Utah Saints. To near observers of domestic life among the Mormons as well as to remote readers of reports concerning it, the whole subject has seemed invested with a haze by the reticence of its victims. It was impossible to tell how far enthusiasm or full belief in the divine sanction of polygamy was the cause of their self-renunciation might really reconcile the sufferers to their ignominious fate. Then, the positive and reiterated assurances of the much married males of the tribe co-operated with other causes in suggesting doubts. Competent and unobjectionable testimony was needed, and this we at length have in Mrs. Stenhouse's *Expose of Polygamy in Utah, or Personal Experience as one of the Wives of a Mormon Elder during a Period of More than Twenty Years*. The narrative bears the stamp of truth upon its face. Mrs. Stenhouse, converted to Mormonism while a young girl by the discourses of the Elder who afterward became her husband, was for many years a sincere believer in the polygamic revelations of Joe Smith, and was led by the teaching of observation and experience to renounce the delusion. Her narrative, written in the main, with simplicity and with the reserve which fears to do injustice even to those whom there was reason to dislike, gives a profound impression of the sufferings and horrors which are the natural results of polygamy among those who practice it. The publication is most opportune, and widely circulated and read, it will contribute greatly to enlighten the American public concerning their duty as regards the Mormon question. Pittsburgh News Company, Wood street.

Readers who have bought or read the first two volumes of *The Life and Times of Lord Bengham* will not neglect the third volume, which is now on sale. To the student of English history during the period of Brougham's activity this book is indispensable, and although less abounding than most memoirs in details of a purely personal interest, these volumes will be found entertaining by the general reader. Indeed, general readers who aim at real instruction in their reading would hardly exchange such glimpses as these books afford into the inside of British politics and administration for any amount of mere gossip or anecdotes, however distinguished the people to whom they might pertain. This third volume contains some anecdotes also. Harper & Brothers. Gildenfenny & Hess, 45 Fifth avenue.

A Dictionary to English Synonyms and Synonymous or Parallel Expressions, Designed as a Practical Guide to Aptness and Variety of Phraseology, by Richard Soule, we have before had occasion to commend to the attention of our readers. Not only professional writers, but all who write letters will find this dictionary a most useful book of reference. Few persons possess such command of the resources of their own language that they are not now and then at a loss for the precise word which they desire to use, or for another term of nearly the same meaning, by using which disagreeable repetition may be avoided. Mr. Soule's work is the result of great labor, and is certainly destined to find extensive sale. So far as its outward getting up is concerned, the book is also everything that could be desired. Little, Brown & Co. James Dodge, 85 Fifth avenue.

Woman in the Bible, being a collection of all the passages in the Scriptures which relate to women, with brief notes, explanatory and suggestive, by Aaron Williams, D. D. In the violent agitation of the questions of woman's rights and woman's sphere during the last few years, it is perhaps rather remarkable that until lately no one seems to have thought of collecting and presenting in one view all the passages in the Scriptures which relate to women. As in the opinion of the orthodox all the points in dispute concerning woman and her social relations are either already resolved in the Bible, or are easily resolvable by its light, such a digest of its teachings might surely long ago have been expected from the zeal of one or other of the parties engaged in the great debate. What zeal failed to furnish might have been looked for from mere curiosity. But while one class of disputants openly declined to accept or quietly ignored the scriptural elucidation of the subject, their more conservative opponents were content to refer to the general spirit or to isolated passages of the Bible as sufficient to justify and maintain their traditional view of the matter in controversy. At length an orthodox divine has been found to prepare the much needed digest in the work of which the title is quoted above. We do not, however, mean to represent Dr. Williams as having entered the lists either for or against any one of the various phases of what is called the woman question. The design of the work as defined by its author is (1) "To rescue from comparative neglect many passages of Scripture, especially in the Old Testament, which are either seldom read, or if read, not fully understood or appreciated; (2) to relieve the apparent indelicacy of certain passages by proper explanations; (3) to direct attention to many other portions of Scripture not quoted but copiously referred to in the book, so as to make the Bible as far as possible its own interpreter; (4) to render the sacred volume generally a much more interesting book to women than perhaps it now is; and (5), by some suggestive hints to promote the spiritual edification of women, and through them to benefit, also, those of the other sex whom their influence can so powerfully reach." The book is evidently the result of prolonged and patient labor, and wherever Dr. Williams's reputation extends, no assurance is needed that the work is executed in a sound and workmanlike manner. Though the volume is intended, like other commentaries, to be consulted rather than read continuously, the interpretations of the scriptural text are so clear and the practical remarks so pointed and neatly expressed as to make really attractive reading. *Woman in the Bible* is not at all a dull book. Alfred Martien, Philadelphia. R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street.

JAMES O'NEIL, after having served more than eight years of a life sentence in the Rhode Island State Prison, was released from that institution on Friday last, it having been shown lately that he was innocent of the crime for which he was incarcerated. When informed that he was at liberty to quit the prison he could hardly credit the welcome news. On reaching the open street, the clock, located on the public school building, is again out of repair.

WATER BONDS to the amount of $222,000 were signed yesterday by Controller McGowan and Mayor Blackmore.

COL. FRANK JORDAN, Secretary of State, who lectured before the members of the bar last night, is the guest of Samuel Bridge, Jr., at Edgewood.

ON Friday evening the pupils of Mrs. Slack Davis will give an exhibition of dancing and Calisthenics at Lafayette Hall, commencing at eight o'clock.

WM. B NEGLEY, Joseph Dilworth, H. K. Porter and Charles J. Clarke, Esqs., will address the Democrats, about the 20th of May, for a six weeks tour through the Seventh District.

SQUIRE HORNE, of East Birmingham, has received his commission as one of the Justices of the Peace for the South Side, and has opened an office on Carson street.

THE "OBJECT" objects to the Mayor causing the arrest of boys who play base ball, on Sunday, to the annoyance of the people of the outer wards. The law against such sabbath breaking ought to, and the city will scarcely endorse the objection. Not a Sunday has passed since good weather opened, that scores of boys from the city have not taken the bat and ball and invaded some field or avenue in the suburbs, to the disturbance of the peace of the neighborhood, breaking not only the laws of man but of God. Let the Mayor continue until he has entirely abated the nuisance.

For indigestion, dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by druggists generally, is the best remedy, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MWF

New Style Wagons.

Among the new style wagons and carriages now being manufactured and introduced by Messrs. Workman & Davis, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn avenue, we desire to call the attention of our readers specially to their doctor buggy, buck wagon and jump seat carriage. Their new three-spring doctor buggy is a decided improvement on the old style, and is the best made, best finished and easiest riding vehicle of the kind offered. Their patent side spring buck wagon has an elevated seat, which can easily be removed, when the Workman & Davis claim that theirs is the neatest and best operating jumpseat carriage to be obtained. All their work is of the finest character and merits the attention of all who want vehicles of any kind.

New China

Being received daily at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

We again take occasion to remind our Allegheny readers that John Meech, of No. 92, East Ohio street, is fully prepared to furnish them with anything in his line at the most reasonable rates. His stock is an unusually fine one, and will bear favorable comparison with that of any similar establishment in the two cities. If you want a good and reliable time keeper Mr. Mitsch can furnish you with almost any kind of a watch that you may prefer, and insure it to give you thorough satisfaction. His assortment of jewelry consists of gold chains, finger rings, ladies' sets, etc., etc., in almost endless variety. In addition to this, he keeps silver plated spoons of the finest description, as well as a fine lot of silver ware which will be sold cheap.

Dolly Varden Hats

At Goodman & Mackley's, No. 117, Wood street.

Where to Get Your Spring Suit.

If you want a serviceable and fashionable suit for spring, you can obtain it from Mr. J. Hannach, No. 5 Sixth street. Mr. Hannach, as is well known, formerly carried on business on the corner of Fifth avenue and Market street, but recently removed temporarily, to his present location. His present stock is superior to any he has heretofore offered, and he guarantees satisfaction to all his customers.

Pyle's O. K. Soap

Is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the use of the O. K. Soap will never use any other.

Bock Beer.

The first of the season, at C. Wolters', No. 4 Sixth avenue.

Why is It?

How does it come that every person who sees the simple yet perfect working of the Keystone sewing machine is at once convinced of its superiority? The reason is plain. It has all the good qualities of the others, with none of their defects, and possesses additional points of excellence. It needs no proof from us to establish the above facts. A single visit to the Keystone Sewing Machine Agency, at 24 Fifth avenue, and an inspection of the easy and perfect operation is sufficient demonstration. Mr. F. B. Kenner is the attentive agent.

The Pittsburgh Safe Company.

Although the works of this company but recently went into operation, they are daily receiving orders from our bankers and business men, as well as from abroad. They yesterday furnished Messrs. Miller, McCullough & Co., proprietors of the Allegheny Central Hotel, with a very fine safe, with which those gentlemen are highly pleased and thoroughly satisfied. There can be no better or more reliable safes than those turned out by the Pittsburgh Safe Company. They are equal in every respect to those manufactured by the best Cincinnati establishments. This is saying a great deal in their favor, yet an examination of their work will convince all who are judges of the article that it is strictly true. Their safes are furnished with either the Sargent or MacNeale & Urban lock, as may be desired, and are guaranteed to be proof against both fire and burglars.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

A Battle With Carlists.

MADRID, April 30, evening.—A battle has been fought at Tudla, in Navarre, between Government troops and insurgents. The latter were defeated with a loss of 300 killed and wounded.

The Question of Military Occupation in France.

PARIS, April 30.—Minister Goulard has informed the Committee of Liberation that the German troops will evacuate France immediately when the payment of indemnity is completed; that no definite negotiations have been opened to anticipate the payment of three milliards due in May, 1874, but the manner in which the overtures of France have been received indicates a favorable disposition on the part of Germany. Goulard declares positively that a forced loan to provide means for liquidating the obligation is impossible.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, April 30.—The Empress Augusta is expected at Windsor on Thursday. The King of the Belgians has arrived at Woolwich.

ROME, April 30.—The Pope to-day gave audience to three thousand citizens of Rome. He made an address, in the course of which he stigmatized unbelief as the scourge of modern times.

VIENNA, April 30.—The Emperor has appointed Baron Lubeck Ambassador of Austria at the Vatican.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Several weeks ago we called the attention of our readers to *The Life and Times of Rev. John Wesley, M. A.*, by the Rev. L. Tyerman, the first volume of which had lately been issued by Harper & Brothers. The second of the three volumes of which the work consists gives the annals of the great reformer's labors and sufferings to the close of the year 1767, and is marked by the same features of patient research and candid presentation of facts which distinguished the former volume. To most readers the interest of the work will seem to increase with each succeeding year, as the great movement started and maintained by Wesley and his coadjutors takes on form and consistence under the antagonism of its various enemies as well as through the moulding influence of its chiefs. And it is not too much to say that in this new life of John Wesley the general reader has for the first time brought together in a single work the multifarious facts and suggestions which are essential to an adequate appreciation of the real significance of Wesleyan Methodism. As a life of John Wesley, Mr. Tyerman's book undoubtedly supersedes all other books on the same subject. Hitherto, it has been necessary to find the whole truth told concerning him, and the result is a portraiture of the great reformer and his times most complete, vivid and satisfactory. When reading this truthful biography one cannot help regretting that such biographies and biographers are not more common. Gildenfenny & Hess, 45 Fifth avenue.

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THE MORMONS.

Prisoners Released Under the Decision of the Supreme Court of the United States—Territorial Officials Recognized.

SALT LAKE, April 30.—The Third District Court was opened this morning by the Territorial Marshal instead of the United States Marshal. Judge Strickland announced that, since the decision of the Supreme Court, he would recognize the Territorial Marshal and Attorney as executive officers of the Court. Assistant Attorney High presented a certified copy of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Engelbrecht case, and in conformity with the ruling therein, that the manner of drawing petit juries since September, 1870, was illegal, moved leave to enter a *nolle pros*, as to the indictments found in that time, and that the prisoners be released. The court ordered a *nolle pros*, and that the prisoners be turned over to the Territorial Marshal, to be released during the day unless warrants were taken out to retain them. The number that is to be set at liberty is forty-five, including twenty-four for murder, five for lewd and lascivious cohabitation, two for adultery, three for riot and three for libel. The court also ordered the transfer from the United States Marshal to the Territorial Marshal of some forty persons charged with various crimes, who are not yet indicted.

Conflagration in Pen Yan, New York.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 30.—A very destructive fire broke out in the village of Pen Yan to-day. Fifty houses were burned. Steamers were ordered from Elmira and Canandaigua to suppress the flames. The fire originated in a furnace. Loss not yet ascertained.

LATER.—The lower part of the village is badly burned. Over twenty dwelling houses and about thirteen mills, stores and machine shops were destroyed. Nearly every house on Jacob and part of Main street is burned. The losses are very heavy, but it is impossible at this late hour to ascertain their extent.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Among the passengers by the steamer Scotia, which arrived at New York yesterday from Liverpool, were Lord and Lady Milton and their two children.

Work on the new Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia will be commenced at once. Twenty-one gentlemen have subscribed $10,000 each, and four $5,000 each, making a total of $250,000. The building will cost $500,000.

The formal opening of the Paris and Decatur Railroad was celebrated yesterday by an excursion from Arcola, Ill., to Terre Haute, Indiana.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The oriental splendor of the "Necromancer of Egypt," was greeted by another large house last night. The scenery, mechanical effects, properties, banners, idols and trophies, all received the hearty recognition of the audience. The grand Egyptian march of the warrior queens, and the march of the slaves, as well as the Water Lily and Demon Ballet, are highly creditable to Signor Constantine, the ballet master. The Fairy bats are a very novel feature, which was recently very popular at the *Chatelet*, Paris. The dancing of the Premiere, Antonino, with Idalie and Bertha, is an admirable setting for the beautiful scene. The grand final scenes of each act, especially the last, are really magnificent. The *papier mache* statuary in these scenes are really works of art that bear daylight inspection. There can be no doubt that this spectacle has taken the city by storm, and will continue its career of success during its brief engagement. To-day at two o'clock, matinee will be given at the usual matinee prices, and a large number of families will undoubtedly avail themselves of so favorable an opportunity to see this spectacle.

Varieties Theater.

Manager Aims' benefit last night was a genuine success, both the Fifth Avenue Opera House and the Varieties being crowded. During the performance Manager Aims was called before the curtain when he was addressed by Mr. Barton, who, in a few appropriate remarks, presented to Mr. Aims a very handsome silver tea set, consisting of sixteen pieces and costing about three hundred dollars, the gift came from a number of the manager's friends. At the conclusion of the performance the ladies and gentlemen of the company, with a number of invited guests, assembled at Youngson's dining rooms on Smithfield street, where a sumptuous supper was disposed of. It was nearly three o'clock when the very enjoyable season came to an end.

Murder at Steubenville.

On Sunday night, two men Michael McDevitt and Patrick McLaughlin, coal miners, had a dispute in the "Last Chance" Saloon, Steubenville. Subsequently they clinched on the railroad track, and in the struggle they came to blows. During the progress of the fight, McLaughlin pushed McDevitt, who fell, his head striking on the track receiving injuries from which he subsequently died. Both men were intoxicated. McLaughlin was promptly arrested and committed to await the result of the Coroner's investigation.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

TWENTY-THREE beerists were before the Mayor yesterday morning.

W. F. LOMB has been appointed Notary Public for three years.

BENDER had a short experience in the County Jail yesterday, but got out again.

THE coal shipments, South from Louisville, during March were 5,0 0,000 bushels.

THE new office of Chief Clerk, of Allegheny, was has been established yesterday.

THE reporters' accommodations in the new Council chamber have not been improved yet.

THE Birmingham town clock, located on the public school building, is again out of repair.

WATER BONDS to the amount of $222,000 were signed yesterday by Controller McGowan and Mayor Blackmore.

COL. FRANK JORDAN, Secretary of State, who lectured before the members of the bar last night, is the guest of Samuel Bridge, Jr., at Edgewood.

ON Friday evening the pupils of Mrs. Slack Davis will give an exhibition of dancing and Calisthenics at Lafayette Hall, commencing at eight o'clock.

WM. B NEGLEY, Joseph Dilworth, H. K. Porter and Charles J. Clarke, Esqs., will address the Democrats, about the 20th of May, for a six weeks tour through the Seventh District.

SQUIRE HORNE, of East Birmingham, has received his commission as one of the Justices of the Peace for the South Side, and has opened an office on Carson street.

THE "OBJECT" objects to the Mayor causing the arrest of boys who play base ball, on Sunday, to the annoyance of the people of the outer wards. The law against such sabbath breaking ought to, and the city will scarcely endorse the objection. Not a Sunday has passed since good weather opened, that scores of boys from the city have not taken the bat and ball and invaded some field or avenue in the suburbs, to the disturbance of the peace of the neighborhood, breaking not only the laws of man but of God. Let the Mayor continue until he has entirely abated the nuisance.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage, April 30th, 1872.

	Cents.
R. H. Cochran, Fraziersburg, Ohio	3
H. F. Dobb, Lesterville, Ind	3
Ford, R. G., Penn Station, Pa	3
Lennox, E., Utica, Ill	3
Porter, Jno., Lasalle, Ill	3
Russell, Jiles, Arcadee, Ind	3
Snyder, Miss M. E., Cumberland, Md	3

JOHN H. STEWART, Postmaster.

Change of Fare.

On next Monday there will be a change of fare and time on the Central Passenger Railroad. The fare on this line has hitherto existed according to the distance traveled. Under the new arrangement the fare will be ten cents from any point up, and five cents from any point down. This change will no doubt meet the wishes of the many patrons of the road.

Robbery.

This morning at an early hour a man named Geo. West, approached an officer in the vicinity of the Union Depot, and said that he had been robbed of $25 by a couple of strangers at the hour we go to press Lieut. Hazen is hunting for the alleged robbers. West arrived here last night on the Allegeny Valley Railroad, and was on his way to Wheeling, when his treasury was depleted.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 30.—Very hot and showery; windy this afternoon. Arrived—Keystone, Parkersburg. Arrived—Robert Mitchell, New Orleans; Charmer, Evansville; Rock Island, St. Louis. Departed—Rock Island, St. Louis.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 30.—River falling with seven feet three inches in the canal and five feet three inches in the chute. There was a brief rain this afternoon; cloudy and mild to-night. Arrived—Windy Probasco, St. Louis; Edinburg, Red river; Chas. Howen, Pomeroy. Departed—Jas. Gilmore, with a tow of coal, for Cairo. The Charles Bodman is in the canal, but will probably get through to-morrow. Capt. Smith, of the J. W. Garrett, to-day appeals from the decision of the Local Inspectors in the case of the sinking of the Falls City by the Garrett.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, April 30.—Cloudy; heavy rain for half the evening. River falling. Departed—Ben. Port list: Up—R. W. Skillinger, John W. Gilmore, Mollie Ebert, Idlewild, Cherokee, Fayette, Cameron, Clarence, McDonald, Claire Ohio, Ben—Raven and barges, Mary Ament, Grey Eagle, Arkansas Belle, Indiana, Florence Lee, Commercial. Business good. Growing cooler.

Cairo.

CAIRO, April 30.—Arrived—Iron Sides, St. Louis; City of Chester, St. Louis. Departed—Frank Forrest, Memphis; Iron Sides, Pittsburgh. The river has fallen two feet. Cloudy and cooler. Thermometer 76. The steamer City of H. M. Worham, clerk of the Oceanus, was found at Columbus, Ky., to-day, and the Oceanus sent to the Ouroux. Two other bodies were also found, but have not been identified—one above and one below Cairo.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, April 30.—